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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-90-106  
Friday  
1 June 1990**

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-106

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### Senegal, Guinea-Bissau Issue Joint Communiqué

AB3105101490 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 29 May 90

[Joint communiqué issued at the end of the meeting between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau in Sao Domingo on 29 May]

[Text] In line with the implementation of the provisions of the communiqué issued in Paris on 23 May 1990 at the end of the meeting between His Excellency Seydina Oumar Sy, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal, and His Excellency Colonel Manuel Santos, minister of state for economy and finance of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, a meeting was held on 29 May 1990 at Sao Domingo between a delegation of the Republic of Senegal and a delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The Senegalese delegation was led by His Excellency Medoune Fall, minister of the Armed Forces and included, notably, His Excellency Seydina Oumar Sy, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Famara Ibrahima Sagna, minister of the interior, and several top officials.

The delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was led by His Excellency Col. Manuel Santos, minister of state for economy and finance. It comprised, notably, His Excellency Jose Pereira, minister of the interior; His Excellency Zeca Martins, resident minister of the Northern Province; His Excellency (Martidino Yima), secretary of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency (Samba Lamine Mani), secretary of state for agriculture.

Guided by the permanent desire of both countries' leaders, Their Excellencies Abdou Diouf and General Joao Bernardo Vieira, in order to find peaceful solutions to all problems concerning relations between the two countries through dialogue, the two delegations first reasserted the commitment of their two countries to do everything in their power to ensure the correct and integral implementation of the Defense and Security Cooperation Agreement signed in Bissau on 8 January 1975. In this spirit, the two delegations agreed on the following:

First, the two countries reassert their commitment to refrain from harboring subversive movements hostile to them;

Second, they pledge to strengthen their cooperation in the military field.

The two countries also adopted the following measures:

A) The maintenance, at a reasonable distance, of the border troops of both countries, the modalities for the implementation of which will be defined as soon as possible by the two military headquarters.

B) The promotion of fruitful and more frequent contacts between military and administrative authorities of the two countries. In this regard, the governors of the border

regions will meet alternatively in one or the other country once every two months. The first of these meetings will be held soon in Ziguinchor under the joint chairmanship of the interior ministers of both countries. Similarly, the chiefs of Army staff of the two countries and the commanders of the border military regions will meet periodically in one or the other country.

C) The holding of the next session of the permanent joint commission for cooperation in Bissau before the end of the month of July, 1990.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of understanding and perfect cordiality. The leader of the Senegalese delegation thanked his Guinea-Bissau counterpart for the warm welcome accorded him and members of his delegation.

Issued in Sao Domingo on 29 May, 1990.

[Signed] Manuel Santos for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and Medoune Fall for the Republic of Senegal.

### ECOWAS Votes Sanctions for Nonpayment of Dues

AB3005211790 Paris AFP in English 1143 GMT  
30 May 90

[Text] Banjul, May 30 (AFP)—The West African economic grouping ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] has voted to impose sanctions against countries which fail to settle their membership dues in a bid to recoup more than 41 million dollars owed by members, it was announced at the group's 13th summit.

The resolution approved unanimously Tuesday calls for sanctions to be introduced from January 1, 1991 for all states who fail to settle up by the end of this June, reliable sources said. The sanctions will involve interest on outstanding debts, the withdrawal of ECOWAS development aid and a ban on the recruitment of ECOWAS staff from countries affected by the sanctions.

Authoritative sources said arrears totalled 17 million dollars in administrative and operational costs and 24.3 million dollars owed to the ECOWAS development fund. Of the 16 member states, only Togo and Nigeria were fully paid up, the sources said.

ECOWAS, which stands for Economic Community of West African States, also decided to give new impetus to the ideal of regional integration by restructuring or merging some 40 inter-government bodies in West Africa.

Though integration was set as the goal of ECOWAS when it was founded 15 years ago, the trend has been quite the opposite: customs barriers have been reinforced, harassment of immigrants from partner states has intensified and the existence of 11 different currencies has not helped the unification process.



But despite the absence of nine of the organisation's 16 heads of state, the Banjul summit, due to wind up Wednesday, is likely to go down as a milestone in the history of ECOWAS, observers said.

It marks a new determination by members to move from rhetoric and pious statements of intent to action. It coincides too with unrest and growing pressure for more democracy and an end to one-party autocratic rule in states of the region.

Delegates who took part in the summit said it had been "a great summit from which ECOWAS will emerge reinforced".

Host President Sir Dawda Jawara of Gambia told his peers Monday that there was "no alternative" to integration and regional cooperation if West Africa were to overcome its crippling economic crisis.

Sir Dawda called for a joint strategy by members on their foreign debt and warned that the European barrier-free market from 1992 could be a serious threat to West Africa and developing countries from the point of view of aid and investment.

Nigerian leader Ibrahim Babangida suggested installing a "permanent crisis committee" to handle disputes between members and intervene whenever necessary.

The proposal reflected leaders' concern over the series of disputes which have pitted ECOWAS members against their community partners: Ethnic clashes in Senegal and Mauritania, fighting between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, accusations of subversion by Liberia against Ivory Coast, to name but the main ones.

Heads of state present in Banjul besides Sir Dawda are Joseph Momoh (Sierra Leone), Moussa Traore (Mali), Ibrahim Babangida (Nigeria), Lansana Conte (Guinea), Joao Bernardo Vieira (Guinea-Bissau) and Blaise Compaore (Burkina Faso).

The nine who sent representatives were: Abdou Diouf (Senegal), Mathieu Kerekou (Benin), Jerry Rawlings (Ghana), Gnassingbe Eyadema (Togo), Felix Houphouet-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Ali Saibou (Niger), Samuel Doe (Liberia), Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya (Mauritania) and Aristides Pereira (Cape Verde).

### Summit Ends 30 May

AB3105083490 Dakar PANA in English 1548 GMT  
30 May 90

[Text] Banjul, 30 May, (PANA)—The 13th summit of the heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ended in Banjul Wednesday with the signing of the convention on inter-state carriage of commercial goods and the supplementary protocol on the right of establishment. The Gambia was also elected the new chairman of the economic grouping taking over from Burkina Faso.

In his brief handing over statement the Burkinabe president, Blaise Compaore, said that the Banjul summit enabled the leaders to reaffirm their faith in the community despite the many problems and a hostile international environment.

In a joint communique read by Abass Bundu, ECOWAS executive secretary, the ECOWAS leaders reviewed the West African economic situation and took decisions on the free movement of goods and persons as well as on monetary cooperation in the sub-region.

The leaders also reviewed the ECOWAS treaty, the setting up of a Lagos Committee of ECOWAS ambassadors and high commissioners and the establishment of a standing mediation committee for sub-regional disputes and conflicts.

They directed the ECOWAS executive secretary to expedite action in the formulation of the proposed ECOWAS information policy and programme.

Other issues reviewed by the leaders included the non-payment of financial contribution and the question of ratification of conventions and protocols.

In his closing statement, the Gambian leader, Dawda Jawara spoke of the need to alter the economic structures inherited from colonial regimes for faster and closer economic cooperation to be achieved.

He said ECOWAS must be an institution for development rather than another forum for the expression of pious hopes and aspirations.

Jawara said the member states scarce resources should be used to improve the peoples' living standards and not to destroy lives and property. Achieving peace should be given priority as the condition for progress and prosperity.

He said the 1990's must be made the decade for dynamic action and tangible achievement in the sub-region. He set for the community, the goal of increasing trade by two percent a year so that intra-community trade would have attained a 20 percent increase by the end of the decade.

With regard to community resources, he said the payment of arrears would be his priority but added that modalities must be worked out for finding supplementary source of funding for ECOWAS institutions.

While thanking all concerned for what has so far been achieved, he also pointed to greater tasks ahead "which may put to the test our patience and resilience."

The next ECOWAS heads of state and government summit takes place on 28 May 1991, in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital.

**\* Long-Range Look at Lome IV Agreement**

90AF0129A Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE  
in French Apr 90 pp 16, 17

[Interview with Dieter Frisch, permanent under secretary for development at the Commission of the European Communities, by special correspondent Remi Sadoux in Brussels: "Dieter Frisch: What Is Lome IV Worth?"; date not given]

[Text] Are the accords signed on 15 December 1989 really going to make a difference over the next 10 years? Is the EEC doing enough to reverse the trends that are obstructing development in the 69 countries concerned, trends that are also stirring up such extensive "Afro-pessimism" in the West? Dieter Frisch answers unequivocally yes.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] What exactly is the significance of 1 March for the Fourth Lome Convention? Is it a symbolic date? The end of an administrative or accounting period? Or something more?

[Frisch] Quite a bit more, actually. As of 1 March, the Lome IV regime permits free access to the European market. It is also the starting date for making financial allotments and establishing programs. And it is the date on which the process of ratifying financial agreements begins. Ratification will probably take a full year, but 1 March is the starting date.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Isn't it true that the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries as a group have been disappointed by the agreements? Especially by a financial contribution that is actually smaller than before in terms of per capita aid to the beneficiaries?

[Frisch] Financial aid has increased 40 percent nominally and 20 percent in real terms. That is significant, at a time when in real terms the World Bank is barely able to maintain its concessional financing activities at the present level. Lome IV comes with a financial package of 12 billion ECU [European Currency Units], 10 billion of which is in the form of nonreimbursable subsidies: it is not the EEC that is creating a debt problem!

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Still, Lome IV has not alleviated anxiety about whether Europe is willing and able to help the developing countries and its new partners in East Europe all at the same time...

[Frisch] Our partners' anxieties are understandable. The liberation movement in East Europe is so spectacular, the historical advance over the last year has been so unexpected, that attention has naturally shifted to this quarter. But Lome should reassure the ACP countries: cooperation remains a high priority for the EEC. A certain "Afro-pessimism" of quite excessive proportions has surfaced in the media, especially in France. True, Africa is in economic and political crisis, but we must guard against unwarranted generalizations, and we must not underestimate the efforts most of these countries are

making. Pessimism does not encourage the Africans to persevere with the painful but indispensable process of structural adjustment!

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] You recommended against generalized pessimism about the ACP countries: so how do you see Africa's situation?

[Frisch] First of all, let us consider the Sahel. In this zone, which is still very fragile for obvious climatic and ecological reasons, how can we fail to take notice of the fact that Mali this year is actually producing more grain than it needs? Even though the surplus may create some problems, it is obviously better, as I recently said to President Moussa Traore, for people to be able to feed themselves than to be on the verge of famine.

It is of course still essential to prevent markets from collapsing, and this is precisely what the EEC is trying to do with its trilateral approach of buying up part of the surplus and delivering it to Mauritania. Other regions are plagued by political instability. This is the case with the countries on the Horn and several states in southern Africa: Mozambique, Angola. But there are solid grounds for hope that East-West detente will lead to an abatement and finally the disappearance of those regional conflicts.

After pointing up grounds for hope in these two types of "problem countries," I come now to all those states that in the 1980's tried to follow a much more realistic developmental approach—agriculture had previously been neglected for far too long—an approach based on food security and the rural economy; most of these states have also agreed to implement structural adjustment programs.

The political evolution we have seen in many countries offers a third reason for hope. Liberalization initiatives, whether originating with the people or with the leaders themselves, are springing up constantly.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Despite these "encouraging indicators," it seems doubtful African countries will have the time or resources to cope with the effects of the "medicine" while continuing with their development plans...

[Frisch] One criticism that could be made of the first generation of adjustment programs is that their authors thought these reforms could be implemented in a short period of time. Changes of this magnitude, if they are to be economically effective but at the same time socially and politically tolerable, must be phased over time. Such an approach naturally requires more financial resources than a radical cure; but I cannot support an adjustment program that sacrifices people!

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Does the Community really have a specific policy vis-a-vis adjustment programs?

[Frisch] Yes. The chapter of the Lome accord on structural adjustment is the first formal multilateral pronouncement on this controversial subject. The EEC cannot simply add another boxcar to the train of adjustment programs initiated by the institutions in Washington. Clearly it cannot design programs parallel to those of the World Bank. That would victimize the African countries, who are being told by one side to liberalize their imports and by the other side, the EEC, to protect their agricultural potential. The three partners—the countries concerned, the Washington institutions, and the EEC—must therefore agree on an approach that reconciles the demand for macroeconomic reform with the most important developmental objectives. In a general sense, we will be arguing for a little more pragmatism. For example, although conditions in some countries may be ripe for privatization, they may not be ripe in others.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Does Europe have the resources to get involved in the first phases of adjustment programs?

[Frisch] It has both the capacity and the financial means: at least 2 billion ECU will be available under Lome IV to support the adjustment process by means of balance-of-payments support and targeted budgetary assistance.

In allocating these funds, we will take into account the social dimension of adjustment. I do not mean for us to play the IMF role of "social firemen"! In designing structural adjustment programs, we will make sure the social dimension is taken into account from the outset.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] How does Lome IV compare with the philosophy of previous agreements, and what is new other than the chapter on adjustments?

[Frisch] Lome IV is not the "structural adjustment convention." We continue to emphasize long-term financial and technical cooperation, especially on rural development and food security.

Lome IV is also concerned with environmental protection and ensuring that demographic policy really meshes with resource development. Generally speaking, the EEC seeks in-depth, hands-on involvement in development, and it wants to bring the people themselves into the process. This is reflected in the decentralized deployment of our aid teams, who really listen to what the people are saying and maintain an ongoing dialogue with the authorities. Half of our people are out in the field. Similarly, we are getting more and more involved in the activities of village organizations, local and national associations, especially women's groups, and NGO's [nongovernmental organizations].

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Do you think Africa can move quickly to become more competitive?

[Frisch] I hope the Africans are going to win back their share of markets in which they once held strong positions. The structural adjustments should help them get

off to a good start. Undeniably, the fluctuations in raw-material markets place many countries in desperate, uncontrollable predicaments. New international agreements are needed. Of course, this problem is beyond the scope of Lome. But Lome plays an important role, first of all in stabilization of export earnings through STABEX [Export Stabilization Fund], and second because Lome is a valuable forum for consultations. Thanks to our concertation, I hope we will be able to save the international coffee agreement.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] What effect will [European] unity have in 1993?

[Frisch] The European market will remain open, especially to our Lome partners. There should not be any upheavals, but I do recommend that our partners adapt their export strategies to take advantage of the big European market.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Are European human rights demands going to be taken into account in the implementation of Lome IV?

[Frisch] This issue plays a very important part in the convention. The language has been strengthened, but we did not want to include sanctions. Whenever there is a serious violation, we will take appropriate steps to make our voice heard. But we must not confuse respect for basic human rights with slavish adoption of our own constitutional models. Certainly there is a need in Africa to make democratic corrections, but we must accept the fact that these countries are searching for ways to increase democracy that are compatible with their own social structures.

#### \* Brain Drain Toward West Continues

90AF0136A Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 19 Apr 90 p 15

[Article by Paul John Marc Tedga: "When Africa Helps Europe"; first paragraph is J.B.A.'s introduction]

[Text] A meeting ground for most African intellectuals, especially French-speaking ones, France—despite controversies over immigration—is one of the favorite locations of African engineers and cadres who, voluntarily or not, have left their country. They do so for various reasons. Some, simply because they have skills in fields unknown—or simply in their early stages—in their respective countries. They are afraid they will forget what they have learned or lose their adaptability. Others leave for political reasons, or for better social conditions. The result is that hundreds of high-level cadres are in Europe, or even in the United States, whereas the African countries are calling on European experts to conduct their business. A paradox? It is an added one that Africa, full of contrasts, offers us. Thanks to Paul John Marc Tedga, who works for Medias France Inter-continents, we offer you this very informative report.

"I have condemned myself to exile. Not because I like to live in France, but because it is necessary if I want to live decently and, above all, raise my children properly." The man speaking these words is a known Congolese writer; however, none of his books are currently being sold in his country. Yet, his plays have sold out in both France and Belgium, and even in Canada.

Another, a professional journalist of Afar and Issa origin, is currently working for several Parisian publications, unable to return to his country where his talent could have served the governmental daily newspaper. Jean Louis P., a Central African electronics engineer specializing in high-performance lasers, cannot use his knowledge in his country because it has no vanguard data-processing companies. Dr. Fritz E., a Chadian, specializing in nuclear medicine, works for a hospital in a Parisian suburb, because the Ndjamena central hospital is not ready at this time to acquire the equipment needed in his specialty, such as a scanner, for example.

#### 101 African Engineers and Cadres at Renault

Ten years ago, Mathieu E. went back to Cameroon after acquiring a third-cycle doctorate in political sociology. Forced to join the single party of that time, the Cameroonian National Union (UNC), before being allowed to teach at the University of Yaounde, he refused this prerequisite and returned to Paris where, today, he is a researcher at the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris.

There are many such examples to illustrate the reasons why Africans remain in Paris after their graduation. In 1988 for example, Renault had 101 African engineers and cadres, as compared to only 80 in 1986, or an increase of over 26 percent in two years. It concerns high-level cadres to whom jobs are usually offered even before the end of their training. In this manner, should the student choose not to return to his country, he already knows his employer.

Africans graduating in industry and data processing are one of the targets of the firms' "headhunters." Work will not be really difficult to find in France for Alain G., a Cameroonian student working toward an advanced studies degree (DEA) in artificial intelligence at the Ecole nationale des ponts et chaussées [School of Civil

Engineering], or for his other 37 African colleagues studying in that same school. Even when they are ready to return to their country at a later date, most of them nevertheless accept a first job in France in order to consolidate their practical knowledge. But once they return, they find themselves in offices, and not in the field, because, sometimes, their specializations have no bearing on the needs of the country. Thus, some African graduates have limited hopes of being able to find salaried jobs in their country. For example, regarding educational [opportunities] in France, an African holding at least a bachelor's degree, can submit his candidacy for an auxiliary teacher position in one of the 28 educational districts of the French Ministry of National Education.

The National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) also employs foreign researchers. Last January, it launched a competition to hire 800 high-level researchers, holding at least a third-cycle doctorate. This year, in addition to the hundreds of African free-lance workers and holders of scholarships working there temporarily, there are 19 high-level Moroccans working full time in sectors as varied as data processing, physics, biology, etc.

Thus, France also benefits from the African brain drain. But it is currently difficult to see what arguments could be used by some African countries to seduce their intellectual "diaspora," the more so as, economically deprived, they also have the unpleasant reputation of not maintaining a climate of freedom, although it is basic to any intellectual growth.

#### \* Traffickers Reportedly Leaving Drugs at Airport

90AF0136B Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 19 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] For the time being, international drug traffickers are having many, many difficulties selling their merchandise on the Ivorian market. As they are subject to a very strict surveillance, they very quickly get rid of their "merchandise" in the side corridors of the airport.

On 17 March, customs agents discovered 55 kilograms of Indian hemp. One trafficker, or several, had abandoned his, or their, "package" in the arrival hall of the Port Bouet international airport.



**Cameroon****BBC Interviews Opposition Leader Ndi Fru***AB3005222190 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 30 May 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is still considerable political turmoil in Cameroon, where John Ndi Fru launched his opposition Social Democratic Front last Saturday. It was a bloody affair with security forces wading to a rally in the north-western town of Bamenda and clashes in which six people were killed. And then in the capital, Yaounde, students demonstrated their support for Mr. Ndi Fru and there was trouble there too. But the latest development was a claim by the government that the opposition leader had fled the country. From Yaounde, Vincent Sass telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] When people in Bamenda heard at yesterday's 1300 news on Radio Cameroon that John Ndi Fru had probably fled to Nigeria, they ran to his house, shouting and crying. The opposition leader was at that moment in the bathroom. When he was told what had been in the news, he stepped into his car and toured the city, applauded by people standing at the roadside. Ever since the weekend inauguration of the Social Democratic Front, the government has been keeping up a fierce press campaign against Mr. Ndi Fru and his party. Now, allegations that the Social Democracy Front is supported by foreign countries, especially Nigeria [sentence as heard].

This morning, the Nigerian ambassador went to the Cameroon Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask for an explanation for the attacks on Nigeria. He also expressed his fears that the press campaign might lead to harassment of the 700,000 Nigerians living in Cameroon. The ambassador told me that the Cameroon foreign minister disassociated himself with the press allegations, but Cameroon journalists have told me that they have been told what to say by government officials. After the allegation that demonstrating students in Yaounde had sung the Nigerian national anthem, the students denied this. They said that the two songs they sang were Oh My Home, When Will I See My Home? and a religious song, Go Down Egypt and Tell the Pharaoh, Let My People Go. [end recording]

Vincent Sass telexed that report from Yaounde. But to prove the point, Mark Doyle has been on the phone to John Ndi Fru in Bamenda this afternoon. And he asked him if he hadn't been planning to flee the country.

[Begin recording] [Ndi Fru] I will not run away. I have to sort it out here in Cameroon and I must get my party going. The party has already been launched and we must get it going.

[Doyle] Now, what about these reports, Mr. Ndi that you are financed by Nigeria in some way?

[Ndi] The Cameroon Government has to prove that. It is very, very unfortunate that the government of a country has to tell unfounded lies. The minister of territorial administration did indicate that he has documents to prove that we are being backed by Nigeria. We are calling him to challenge to bring this document and prove it before the international community that we are being backed by Nigerians. It is very unfortunate that they talk like little children.

[Doyle] So, you are denying any links with the Nigerians at all, are you?

[Ndi] For over 10 years, I have not been to Nigeria. I have never received any letter coming in from Nigeria. I am calling on to the administration to bring forward the documents they say that they are withholding proving that we have connections with Nigeria.

[Doyle] What are you going to do next, Mr. Ndi?

[Ndi] Yeah, we are going to get the party launched in other places. We have to go across to the Western Province, to Walla and Yaounde.

[Doyle] But won't that perhaps cause more trouble, Mr. Ndi and perhaps even lead to more tragedies like the other weekend?

[Ndi] Yeah, if the Government of Cameroon wants to get on to terrorism, then let them go ahead. We are a peaceful nonviolent party. We are practicing politics without bitterness or hatred. But we have to work together. If anyone (comes to call me) and they have to go around shooting people, we will make the world know that we are not a violent party. [end recording]

**Gabon****National Assembly Speaker Boumah Returns Home***AB3105124290 Dakar PANA in English 1204 GMT  
31 May 90*

[Text] Libreville, 31 May (AGP-GAB/PANA)—Gabonese speaker of the National Assembly, Augustin Boumah, missing since Tuesday, returned home late Wednesday. The GABONESE NEWS AGENCY reported on Thursday that neither Boumah nor the authorities have given any explanation on the incident.

Boumah was said to have disappeared following a search by security forces for his nephew, Alain Dickson, leader of the Gabonese Ecological Front, a political group that participated in the National conference on democracy.

Dickson is wanted for his role as a major participant in the various demonstrations and protests which have resulted in the destruction of property worth millions of dollars in Libreville.

Earlier on, the prime minister, Casimir Oye-Mba, had on Tuesday visited the house of Boumah.

Officials of the representatives of the M'pongwe ethnic group of Boumah had also organized a demonstration to protest his disappearance.

The demonstrators were received on Wednesday by President Omar Bongo who assured them everything was being done to find Boumah, who, he said, left his house by the little door facing the sea in full view of some soldiers, according to sources close to the Presidency.

It was noted that the relatives of Boumah did not show any fear. His wife asked the president if "nothing would be done against him if he returned and if Bongo was going to maintain his friendship with Boumah".

The "UNION" national daily said in a report on Thursday that Boumah must have found asylum in an embassy close to his house or in a nearby house until things cooled down.

#### **Announces Resignation**

AB0106110690 Paris AFP in French 1025 GMT  
1 Jun 90

[Text] Libreville, 1 Jun (AFP)—This morning Augustin Boumah, speaker of the Gabonese National Assembly, announced his decision to resign. Mr. Boumah explained at a news conference that he fled his house on the evening of 29 May when he saw many armed soldiers there. He explained that he feared there was "a military coup."

#### **Bongo Begins Talks With Opposition Leader**

AB3105162190 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT  
31 May 90

[Excerpts] Libreville, May 31 (AFP)—Gabon's President Omar Bongo has begun talks with the leader of a prominent opposition party after a week of violent riots in the West African country, sources close to the government said Thursday. Mr. Bongo met Pierre-Louis Agondjo, the president of the Gabonese Progress Party (PGP), late Wednesday and was expected to see him again Thursday, the sources said.

The oil town of Port-Gentil, where at least seven people were shot dead in clashes between demonstrators and Gabonese paratroops, was meanwhile reported calm Thursday. [passage omitted]

Some 500 French nationals who have been sheltering at a leisure centre and premises of the French oil subsidiary Elf-Gabon, under the protection of French troop "reinforcements" dispatched by Paris, have been told they can return to their homes.

Elf said its offshore production was back to 87 percent of normal capacity. At the height of the trouble, when a state of siege was imposed on Port-Gentil on Monday, Mr. Bongo warned the foreign oil companies to resume production or get out.

Informed sources here said the French ambassador in Paris's former colony, Louis Dominici, had served as mediator between Mr. Bongo and Mr. Agondjo, a lawyer.

There was now every chance that the PGP, seen in some quarters as the most representative opposition movement, would be invited to join a new government Mr. Bongo swore in on May 4 to prepare for general elections in September.

Prime Minister Casimir Oye Mba was meanwhile preparing to lead a government team to France, Belgium, Luxembourg and perhaps other European countries with a view to reassuring economic partners about the situation and seeking help, a reliable source said. Mr. Oye Mba met Mr. Dominici and other ambassadors Wednesday and told them the government would have to revise budget plans for 1990 and had been forced already to make several concessions to workers by strikes and protests.

Hundreds of expatriates have left Gabon in the past week, while Gabonese paratroops said "between seven and eight people" were shot in Port-Gentil, Mr. Rendjambe's home town. Their commanding officer, General Paul Poncy, said only one man was killed, adding that soldiers had used hand grenades against demonstrators with hunting rifles, but sources in hospital Wednesday bore out the higher figure. [passage omitted.]

#### **'Dialogue' With Opposition Denied**

AB3105210090 Dakar PANA in French 1551 GMT  
31 May 90

[Text] Libreville, 31 May (AGP-GAB/PANA)—Today in Libreville, Gabonese Information, Posts, and Telecommunications Minister Jean-Remy Pendy Bouyiki denied that a dialogue has begun between the government, of which he is spokesman, and the Gabonese opposition, in particular the Gabonese Progress Party (PGP) of Barrister Louis Agondjo Okawe.

The death of PGP General Secretary Joseph Remdjembe in circumstances yet to be determined on 22 May 1990 has resulted in violent clashes between supporters of that party and security forces in Libreville and Port-Gentil (southwestern Gabon), the late Mr. Rendjembe's birthplace.

In a telephone conversation with the GABONESE NEWS AGENCY (AGP), Mr. Pendy Bouyiki stated: "We have learned that Mr. Agondjo has requested, through French diplomatic channel, to have contact with the government. In the meantime, we do not know at what level this contact has been established."

#### **Progress Party Leader Agondjo Not Arrested**

LD3105113390 Paris International Service in French  
0630 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Some sources have maintained that the president of the Gabonese Progress Party has been arrested whereas others say he is still enjoying complete freedom of movement. Well, it is the second



version which is the true one. We contacted Pierre-Louis Agondjo a few moments ago. He told us that the ambiguity stemmed from the fact that he was seen yesterday in the company of soldiers. He also told us that he began negotiations with the Gabonese authorities yesterday, negotiations which will be continued at 1030 this morning. [passage omitted]

#### Minister's Son Arrested Following Demonstrations

AB3105151590 Dakar PANA in English 1437 GMT  
31 May 90

[Text] Libreville, 31 May (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The son of the Gabonese minister of mining and hydrocarbons, Mr Didier Ping was recently arrested for his alleged active involvement in the recent violent demonstrations that occurred following the mysterious death on 22 May of Mr Joseph Rendjambe, secretary general of the Gabonese Progress Party (GPP). Didier was together with the nephew of the Gabonese National Assembly speaker, Alain Dickson, being looked for by the police for their involvement in the violence which led to the looting and destruction of property in the Gabonese capital.

The police had trailed Dickson up to the residence of the speaker, Mr Auguston Boumah, who sneaked out of the house without telling anybody. His disappearance had started to generate rumours, leading to a peaceful march by his parents and his M'pongwe tribesmen who went to see the president, Mr Omar Bongo. The Gabonese prime minister, Mr Casimir Oye-Mba, also visited the home of Mr Boumah before he appeared 24 hours later.

#### Justice Minister Comments on Rendjambe Autopsy

AB3105222390 Dakar PANA in French 1632 GMT  
31 May 90

[Text] Libreville, 31 May (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The toxicological tests requested by the Gabonese Government and the family of Mr. Joseph Rendjambe should be able to determine in the next few days the exact causes of Rendjambe's death. He was found dead on 23 May 1990 in a hotel room in the Gabonese capital.

In a statement given to the GABONESE NEWS AGENCY (AGP) today in Libreville, the Gabonese minister of justice, Mrs. Cecile Nkama, pointed out without giving the outcome that the autopsy requested by the leading prosecuting counsel was done in the presence of relatives of the late opponent, judicial police officers, the attorney general, and the examining magistrate at the Libreville Hospital.

The partial report of the findings has been handed over to the examining magistrate [words indistinct] the result to be able to determine the real cause of the death of Mr. Rendjambe, the statement emphasized. Already, unofficial sources have said that Mr. Rendjambe, whose death

sparked off violent demonstrations in Libreville and his birthplace Port-Gentil, might have died a natural death, as his body did not bear any sign of violence or strangulation. The sources also said that the traces of injection found on his stomach could be the result of diabetic treatment, a disease from which Mr. Rendjambe suffered. The Gabonese Government and the family, who want to have all light shed on this issue, have mutually decided to carry out toxicological tests to determine the real cause of Mr. Rendjambe's death, judicial sources have said.

The Gabonese Government, which held a Council of Ministers meeting in Libreville, has decided to set up an investigation and clarification commission on the circumstances of Mr. Rendjambe's death. This commission was expected to work closely with the family of the deceased.

#### Chadian Foreign Minister Arrives in Libreville

AB0106083090 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Acheickh ibn Oumar arrived today in Libreville. His discussions with local authorities will be essentially on the Aozou Strip dispute between Chad and Libya.

#### \* IMF Program Criticized as 'Unbearable'

90AF0117A Libreville L'UNION in French  
8 Mar 90 p 1

[Editorial by Albert Yangari: "The Power of Persuasion"]

[Text] When asked by the international press about the causes of the recent events we experienced in Libreville, President Bongo said that the real problem was the drop in purchasing power and the constraints imposed on Gabon by the IMF. He added that the inhabitants had suffered enough over the past few years from the drop in wages, higher prices for imported goods, and higher taxes.

That analysis, with which most of the national political class and observers of good faith agree, presumably does not meet with approval on the part of the IMF's leaders and experts, who will not or cannot take into account merely the effects of the collapse in the price of raw materials and the increase in debt service.

In the opinion of the IMF's managing director, it is up to African rulers to explain to their countries' inhabitants why the austerity measures are valid, because the basic goal of the structural adjustment programs is to restabilize their economies. Moreover, the IMF feels that it must obtain assurance that the strict constraints that it imposes on states are being fully complied with and that the funds made available by its institution, member countries, and development banks are not being used for

purposes other than those expressly set forth in the structural adjustment programs.

The IMF's experts, who defend the validity of their structural adjustment programs, say that they are in no way responsible for the social explosions devastating South America and Africa. In their opinion, one must not confuse the sickness with the remedy. But their medicines are really too bitter and, in the long run, become unbearable.

Leon Mebiame, our prime minister, who is now responsible for supervising the country's economic and financial policy, has decided to make himself the direct and privileged spokesman in dealing with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. That is an act of courage, which does him honor, considering the difficulties he is going to encounter along the way.

Leon Mebiame's pugnacity and direct way of speaking are well known. We can therefore expect impassioned debates in which the prime minister's down-to-earth speech will clash with the highbrow speech of the fund's experts. Words of the heart and of hope will be confronted by words of austerity and monetary orthodoxy. But we also know that the heart has reasons that reason does not understand!

There is already concern in national and international economic and financial circles over the consequences of a possible suspension of the IMF program. But that concern will increase even further if, on the pretext of continuing to restore order to the economy, our inhabitants are pushed to the point of despair and revolt. The drop in purchasing power has limits that must not be exceeded.

The prime minister must therefore persuade the money-lenders that the policy adopted is the only one possible. He must call on them to implement other forms of aid, among which a reduction in the public debt would be welcome. He will also have to induce private investors to come back to Gabon, even though it is known that they all have their eyes turned toward East Europe.

The task is a hard one, but the difficulties are not insurmountable. The success of the new government, following a state of grace lasting a few days to give the newcomers time to settle in, will depend on its ability to implement a far-reaching program of social reforms.

Gabonese men and women are now waiting for the promises made to them to be kept, although they realize that for budgetary reasons, not all those promises will be kept at once. On the other hand, they are not willing to wait any longer for a reduction in the most glaring social inequalities. The government knows the situation. And it is now up to the government to demonstrate its competence and its dedication to the public good.

#### \* French Support People's Political Choice

90AF0117B Libreville L'UNION in French  
20 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, was granted an audience yesterday evening by the president of the republic, El Hadj Omar Bongo. During their interview, the two men very naturally discussed bilateral cooperation between France and Gabon. President Omar Bongo's guest, who arrived here from Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, and Cameroon, told the press that he had brought the Gabonese president up to date on French political events, particularly as regards the life of the Socialist Party, and spoke to him about his visits to the abovementioned countries.

Asked by the press to comment on the political changes in our country—which the French are following with great interest—Jean-Christophe Mitterrand said that all of that was the business of the Gabonese. The Gabonese themselves must decide whether they feel that they can live with political pluralism. "And France, Gabon's privileged partner, will always help it."

We note that President Mitterrand's adviser is on his way to Windhoek, where, along with Jacques Pelletier, the French minister of cooperation and development—who was expected in Libreville yesterday evening and will be received by President Omar Bongo this morning—he will represent France at the ceremonies marking Namibia's accession to independence.

#### \* Concessions Avert Strike at Elf-Gabon

90AF0117C Libreville L'UNION in French  
9 Mar 90 p 6

[Text] Employees of the Elf-Gabon petroleum company, who were threatening to go out on strike yesterday over poor socioprofessional conditions, have finally been satisfied following two days of mediation between employee representatives and the management of the company, which is located in Port-Gentil (Gabon's economic capital).

Last week the representatives of Elf-Gabon's employees presented the company's general manager, Marc Cosse, with a series of demands, in particular with an increase in the wage scale and all allowances based on occupational category, better social conditions, and improved possibilities for promotion.

Responsive to some of the demands, and as though to attend to the most urgent things first, management did increase certain allowances, notably those for housing.

The allowances for household conveniences and transportation were also increased. Pending an overall revision of wages—a decision that is up to Elf's head office in Paris—Elf-Gabon has made available a sum of 100,000 CFA [African Financial Community] francs for each employee, a reimbursable amount that will be deducted

from the back pay due for the first quarter, which will be paid to the employees at the end of March.

## Zaire

### Strikes, Protests Reportedly Continue in South

EA3005214890 Lubumbashi Domestic Service  
in French 1630 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] It is worth noting that the Shaba Region has not yet emerged from turbulence since the unfortunate events. There is a wave of strikes in the primary and secondary education sectors, and also in public and private enterprises. In (?Kolwezi), for the third consecutive day, banks, shops and market places will be closed all day. At the Zairian National Railroad Company, Brasiimba [Simba Breweries], and other firms, there was a work stoppage that lasted all day.

The same thing applies to the public sector, where offices have also remained closed. The mood is also very tense at Gecamines-Exploitation [General Quarries and Mines Company] or more precisely, at (Kamoto), where workers are simply demanding the dismissal of the (?engineer) (Sambongo Sambuka) [words indistinct] director. Workers are unhappy with unacceptable working conditions.

The situation remains the same in the education sector. Primary and secondary school pupils of this town are still boycotting classes. The boycott has been punctuated by a few street demonstrations. However, no incident was reported, and the security forces [word indistinct] the town's strategic places, to guard against any [word indistinct].

In (?Kolwezi), workers from all sectors went on strike today. In (Kipusi), however, for the second day, the wave of strikes has especially affected Gecamines-Exploitation, where all departments have stopped work except for the medical and industrial guard sector. The wave of strikes, which started as a sign of national solidarity with Lubumbashi students, in that town quickly turned into (?localized) wage claims. [Words indistinct] since this morning Gecamines-Exploitation workers have been demanding loans worth 200,000 zaires per person, loans which, according to them, had been promised long ago.

### Ministers Ask Teachers, Doctors To End Strike

AB3105153590 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT  
28 May 90

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 28 May (AFP)—The Zairian higher education and health ministers called on university teachers and Kinshasa doctors and hospital staff to report for duty at their respective places of work today, official sources disclosed. Meetings held last week between representatives of teachers of institutions of higher learning and the minister under whose authority they come failed to break the month-long deadlock, according to the national press.

The teachers insist that their demands be met before they resume classes and are determined to maintain the industrial action, the strikers disclosed today. Teachers at universities and other institutions of higher learning have been on a go-slow strike since 3 May and mainly demand decent salaries and a formal salary scale which brings them in line with other categories of public servants like magistrates. The teachers also demand "greater dignity for their profession," as well as auto and accommodation credit facilities. According to the SALONGO weekly, which on Sunday, 27 May, published a lengthy inquiry on the go-slow strikes taking place at the universities and hospitals, these strikes may seriously jeopardize the current academic year and the end-of-year examinations. On their part, the Zairian doctors are demanding improved working conditions, mainly the rehabilitation of Zairian hospitals which, according to them, have become real "death traps", SALONGO reports. This situation, which they consider to be very serious, stems from the total lack of medical equipment, drugs, and qualified personnel.

Mr. Busha Bokwete, the minister of health, said that he was very surprised at the doctors' strike which, according to him, had been launched at a time when negotiations were in progress. He appealed to the medical practitioners to resume work this morning. The Zairian doctors, according to other sources, are expected to be joined in their strike by some other categories of hospital staff, especially nurses, who have the same grievances.

For the past three weeks, Zairian students have been expressing their satisfaction by holding demonstrations either in the streets or on university campuses to air their grievances which are both social and political in character. Officially, it is believed that the students' demands are of a "corporate nature", but will be fully taken into account by the new Zairian Government. [passage omitted]

## Djibouti

### Diversion of Somali Military Aircraft Reported

AB2905171090 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT  
29 May 90

[Text] Djibouti, May 29 (AFP)—A Somali military aircraft carrying 49 people (eds: correct) landed here Tuesday after being diverted by its pilot, who asked for political asylum in Djibouti, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent reported from the airport. After brief discussions, the pilot, Colonel Mohamed Sheikh Ibrahim, and his engineer, Moussa Hersi Warsama, who also requested asylum, were separated from the four other crew members and the 43 passengers, who included a colonel in charge of north Somalia's Burao sector and 13 other soldiers.

Col. Ibrahim said he would not undertake "kamikaze" flights over combat zones in northern Somalia, where rebels of the Somali National Movement (SNM) are fighting President Mohamed Siad Barre's government troops, a diplomatic source said. Djibouti would not give the deserters asylum since it had no wish to get involved in the Somali civil war, the source added. Relations were "getting back to normal" after Somalia on May 8 accused Djibouti troops of crossing the border, the source said.

Airport police said Somali was sending another pilot to fly home the passengers and Col. Ibrahim's Antonov-26, which took off from the Somali capital Mogadishu early Tuesday for Hargeysa, northern Somalia, and landed here two and a half hours later.

Col. Ibrahim had told the passengers he was unable to land at Berbera in northern Somalia because of poor weather and ruled out landing at the nearby town of Borama, near the border with Ethiopia, because the landing strip was too narrow. Berbera and Borama, along with Hargeysa, are still in the hands of the Somali Army, while other regions in northern Somalia are under the control of SNM rebels. The movement is largely drawn from Issak and Issa people who also form part of the Djibouti population.

Somali Airlines has only one large-capacity passenger plane, an Airbus, and military planes are used for regional flights. Authorisation to land at Djibouti airport was given after the pilot put out an emergency call for refuelling facilities.

### Further on Plane Incident

EA3105110490 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1700 GMT 30 May 90

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] an Antonov-26 plane, which was flying from Mogadishu to Hargeysa landed at Djibouti Airport at 1145 yesterday. The minister said the captain of the plane, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Sheikh Ibrahim Yusuf, said the incident occurred because it was impossible for him to land in Hargeysa or

Berbera, and there was insufficient fuel to return to the point of departure. There were 49 people on board the plane, six of whom were crew, and most of the rest were women, children and elderly people. When some of the crew refused to work on the plane the Government of Djibouti immediately started preparing a plane to return the people on board—most of whom showed signs of exhaustion—to Mogadishu. This is a humanitarian measure, but the matter is not yet over, and talks are under way to settle the matter properly.

The pilot, Lt. Col. Mohamed Sheikh Ibrahim Yusuf, and the technician, Commander Moussa Hersi, who asked Djibouti for political asylum, are being protected by the Djibouti Government and the 47 others, 16 of whom are members of the Somali Armed Forces, are in Djibouti.

The Somali defense minister, Dr. Hussein Sheikh Abdirahman, arrived at Djibouti Airport this afternoon heading a large delegation. The delegation is composed of six members, two of whom are generals in the Somali Armed Forces. It also includes a pilot and a technician, who will probably take the plane back. [passage omitted]

Tomorrow the Somali defense minister will meet Barkat Gourad Hamadou, the prime minister and acting chairman of the Government Council. We asked the defense minister of Somalia his views about the plane incident and the people on board, and the possibility of the Somali Government asking the Djibouti Government to return the two who requested asylum.

[Begin recording] [Husayn] Yes, naturally, for our part there is no problem. We see that it has landed in a brotherly country. I think it is easy for the plane to fly. There is no problem on either side. [Words indistinct] on the Djibouti side. I do not see any need for the plane to delay any more.

[Announcer] Does Somalia plan to ask Djibouti to return the two officers who asked Djibouti for political asylum?

[Husayn] Naturally, the Government of Djibouti is a brotherly government [words indistinct]. [end recording]

### Military Plane Returns Home

AB3105111090 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT  
31 May 90

[Text] Djibouti, May 31 (AFP)—A military plane flew back to Somalia Thursday minus the pilot and flight engineer who diverted the aircraft here in a bid for asylum, but the 47 passengers and four other crew went home officials said.

Somali Defence Minister Hussein Sheikh Abdirahman arrived here Wednesday with a replacement pilot and engineer to negotiate the return of the Antonov-26. Pilot Colonel Mohamed Sheikh Ibrahim Yusuf and flight engineer Moussa Hersi Warsama diverted from an internal Somali flight path on Tuesday and demanded political asylum.



Among the passengers who agreed to go home were a colonel in charge of north Somali's Burao sector and 13 other soldiers. The plane was flying to Hargeysa in the northern province of Somalia.

Col. Ibrahim said he would not fly "kamikaze" missions over combat zones in northern Somalia, where rebels of the Somali National Movement are pitted against government troops loyal to President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The defence minister met Djibouti's prime minister, interior minister and defence minister and demanded the extradition of the two fugitives or failing that their prosecution in Djibouti, officials said. The two neighbors have an extradition agreement for common law offences.

A diplomatic source had said Tuesday that Djibouti would not meet the request for asylum since it did not want to get involved in the civil war in the neighboring country.

#### **\* Iraqi Assistance To Fight Crime, Train Police**

90AF0114A Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI  
in French 8 Mar 90 p 3

[Article: "Cooperation in War Against Crime"]

[Text] Police personnel training and Iraqi-Djiboutian cooperation in the war against crime were the focus last Thursday of talks between Iraqi Interior Minister Samir 'Abd-al-Wahhab and his Djiboutian counterpart, Mr. Khairah Allaleh Hared.

Mr. 'Abd-al-Wahhab was in Djibouti last Thursday and Friday for a 24-hour official working visit, in response to an invitation from Djibouti's interior minister. Mr. Hared had visited Baghdad in March 1989.

The two cabinet officials agreed to move forward with implementation of a technical and administrative cooperation agreement both parties had signed in March 1989.

Mr. 'Abd-al-Wahhab was also received by the head of state, His Excellency El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

#### **\* Scientific, Cultural Agreements With DPRY**

90AF0114B Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI  
in French 1 Mar 90 p 16

[Article: "Djibouti-Aden Accords Signed"]

[Text] On Thursday President El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon received the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Dr. Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, head of a high-level delegation that paid a friendly official to Djibouti on 21-23 February 1990.

Earlier, Dr. Nu'man discussed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them with Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou. The two also discussed Arab and international issues of common interest.

The visit coincided with the second session of the Djibouti-Yemeni Ministerial Mixed Commission, which was co-chaired by Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, and his Yemeni counterpart, Dr. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali.

The two sides signed several accords and protocols in various fields, including scientific and cultural cooperation. Also signed were two protocols on information sharing and cooperation between the two ports of Aden and Djibouti.

The two sides took note of the need to carry out an exhaustive study on possibilities for economic cooperation and commercial ties.

In addition, a technical and administrative cooperation agreement was ratified by Mr. al-Dali and Mr. Khairah Allaleh Hared, the Yemeni minister of interior, posts, and telecommunications.

At the conclusion of his visit, Dr. Nu'man expressed his thanks for the warm welcome extended to him and the rest of the delegation during his visit.

He also invited his counterpart, Mr. Hamadou, to visit South Yemen.

### **Ethiopia**

#### **Over 1,000 Dergue Troops Killed in Shewa**

EA2505124890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 25 May 90

[Excerpts] The heroic people's army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has annihilated three brigades of the 102d Airborne and the (?Command) of the Army Division at (Lemis) in northern Shewa. The 102d Airborne Army Division of the Dergue, which was completely destroyed by our army earlier, was reorganized and was regarded as a new force with new Israeli-trained recruits. It was stationed at (Lemis) in Selale Province. It should be recalled that this antipeople force was humiliated a few weeks ago in its attempt to recapture Alem Ketema [in northern Shewa].

In the swift, effective offensive action taken by the heroic army of the EPRDF on 22 May 1990 to destroy this antipeople force at its base in (Lemis), three brigades of the Army Division and its (?command) were completely annihilated. Moreover, the so-called (Nebro) Battalion Force and one tank battalion of the special brigade for the security of Mengistu Haile Mariam were also completely destroyed.

In this fighting, 1,400 soldiers were killed, 900 wounded, and 2,012 other enemy soldiers captured. The commander of the 102d Army Division, the (?chief) campaign officer of the Army Division, the commander of the tank battalion of the special brigade for Mengistu Haile Mariam's security, and many other officers were

among those captured. The commander of the (?armored) battalion of the special brigade for the security of Mengistu Haile Mariam and many other officers were among those killed. [passage omitted]

The destruction of the Special Security Brigade today [as heard] through our swift and brilliant offensive action shows that our heroic (?force) is approaching Mengistu's palace, and no antipeople forces will escape from its path. The heroic EPRDF army seized and destroyed the following enemy property in its brilliant and victorious action.

Property seized includes three tanks, two armored vehicles mounted with (?heavy weapons), four BM-24's, two ZU-23's, 38 assorted mortars, two 14.5mm antiaircraft guns, 100 medium weapons, 1,653 kalashnikovs, 19 pistols, and 15 vehicles. Property destroyed includes five tanks, two armored vehicles mounted with (?heavy weapons), and three vehicles.

The armored vehicles mounted with (?heavy weapons), and [words indistinct] artillery pieces are modern weapons seized for the first time today.

#### **EPLF Defeats Government Force in Segeneyti**

EA2905111390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] army has completely routed the Dergue forces which had dug themselves in along the whole Segeneyti [southeast of Asmera] front. In a strong offensive which it initiated yesterday morning, the EPLF also routed enemy soldiers who arrived in support.

At the end of last month, the heroic EPLF army carried out an offensive in southern Eritrea and wiped out Dergue forces up to the Eritrea-Ethiopia border and in the areas surrounding Segeneyti. Since then the enemy has been gathering its forces and strengthening its defensive line [words indistinct].

#### **7,000 Government Troops Killed**

EA3105173390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrigna 1500 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] In a continuing strong offensive launched on the Segeneyti front, the heroic people's army of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has put more than 12,000 enemy soldiers out of action. Among them, more than 7,000 soldiers were killed, about 4,000 soldiers wounded, and 1,100 soldiers captured.

The EPLF launched the offensive on the Segeneyti front on 28 May 1990. It dispersed the forces stationed there, and reinforcements sent in support. The offensive is continuing to push forward with vigor. The total of 12,000 human losses does not include those incurred in the offensive yesterday.

In addition, the EPLF captured three tanks, three heavy artillery guns, 15 field guns and mortars, 20 vehicles, more than 2,000 heavy and medium weapons, and 16 radio communication sets. It has also burned out four tanks, two G-23 antiaircraft guns, and one vehicle.

#### **Government Recaptures Kara Michik, Meranya**

AB3105203090 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Our revolutionary force has recaptured Kara Michik and Meranya areas in Northern Shewa after annihilating the Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front] group which infiltrated the Northern Shewa border. Our army is marching ahead toward Alem, which is the capital of Merhabete Province.

#### **Coup Attempt Officers Found Guilty, Sentenced**

EA3105214290 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The court martial investigating the case of 21 officers ranking from lieutenant to colonel for alleged involvement in the 16 May 1990 failed coup has given its verdict today. It shall be recalled that the case of these 21 officers was tried in the Supreme Court Number One of the court martial starting 2 January 1990.

The court, after assessing the submissions by defense lawyers for the accused and after examining the prosecutor general's witnesses and documents, has found the accused guilty of participating, in several ways, in the failed coup on 16 May. After hearing the views from the prosecutor and defense lawyers, the court has passed the following verdicts:

1. Getachew Teshome Hailu, major, seven years imprisonment;
2. Abera Bikila Wilsa, colonel, seven years imprisonment;
3. Tigabu Tedla Wolde, colonel, five years imprisonment;
4. Teshome Gebre Wold Wolde Tsadik, colonel, five years imprisonment;
5. Mekonen Asmare, colonel, five years imprisonment;
6. Serpesa Hirpasa Bayu, lieutenant colonel, five years imprisonment;
7. Kasaye Habte Wolde Gabriel, major, three years imprisonment;
8. Ketema Gebre Selassie Belachew, major, three years imprisonment;
9. Asfaw Bogale Mengiste, lieutenant, three years imprisonment;
10. Gebre Mikael Suntesa Ture, lieutenant colonel, two years imprisonment;
11. Kasahun Belachew Gebre Yesus, colonel, two years imprisonment;
12. Ahmed Yusuf Ibrahim, major, two years imprisonment;
13. Aklilu Tekle Bayu, captain, one year imprisonment;



14. Solomon Gizaw Jima, captain, one year imprisonment;
15. Mulugeta Atnafu Getu, captain, one year imprisonment;
16. Sahlu Negash Dilnesahu, major, one year imprisonment;
17. Bereded Nega Tasew, lieutenant, one year imprisonment;
18. Zewde Megersa Ayano, lieutenant, one year imprisonment;
19. Tesfaye Gebre Tsadik Debela, major, the time he has served from the moment he was arrested until now is sufficient as a sentence and he is set free;
20. Sahlu Eba Ibsa, colonel, the time he has served from the moment he was arrested until now is sufficient as a sentence and he is set free.
21. Reta Wakeni Koricho, captain, the time he has served from the moment he was arrested until now is sufficient as a sentence and he is set free.

### SADF, ANC Military Officials Hold Talks

MB2505164190 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 25-31 May 90 p 3

[By Gavin Evans]

[Text] Generals of opposing armies met in Lusaka this week to talk about the possibility of a ceasefire and the merging of the South African Defence [SADF] Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe [African National Congress' Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing].

The African National Congress' army is "willing to abide by a mutually-binding ceasefire" and believes a negotiations breakthrough is possible, Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK] leader Chris Hani said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of ANC, SADF and "homeland" army members in Lusaka, Hani warned, however, that there were still obstacles to a ceasefire and that the ANC would not consider a unilateral halt to the armed struggle.

SADF Commandant Dr. Jac Cilliers, a former member of the State Security Council secretariat, said the ANC did not have the capacity to run a modern defence force. This would have to be a joint venture with the SADF.

They were speaking at the start of a five-day conference on the future of the military in South Africa, organised by the Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa (IDASA).

"We have repeatedly stated our preference for a less violent transition in South Africa," said Hani.

"We believe the present political initiative—a definite product of people's struggle—does offer a possibility of breakthrough. It is on this basis that our soldiers, as political cadres of our movement, strongly support these initiatives and our negotiation concept spelt out in the Harare Declaration.

"That declaration also categorically expresses our willingness to abide by a mutually-binding ceasefire that it jointly monitored," he said.

Any call on the ANC to abandon the armed struggle unilaterally was "unfair and unrealistic," Hani said.

The ANC and MK were concerned about security force "tolerance" of right-wing vigilantes.

He said the ANC was concerned about the deployment of 32d Battalion in Natal which he described as an act of "extreme provocation."

Hani added, however, that he was not opposed to the use of conscripts and other SADF troops as an emergency measure.

Regarding ANC attacks on white civilians, he stressed such action had been contrary to ANC policy.

"The way some of the comrades responded was guided more by the prevailing mood of the people around them. As a result, some of the action did not reflect policy."

Earlier, ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) member John Nkadimeng reiterated the organisation's opposition to conscription.

"It is the practice of a state at war or preparing for war," he said. "We should be building more schools, not barracks; not more AK and R1 rifles but more tennis racquets and golf clubs; not more Hippos [military vehicles] but more tractors," Nkadimeng said.

Cilliers, who for the last year has been a private researcher on security matters, said he believed there was "almost no chance of any military coup."

"Such action will not be supported by a conscript army and it is contrary to our military culture."

Cilliers said he believed the SADF had "exerted an influence beyond its mandate" but "now recognised the necessity for a cessation of hostilities while remaining opposed to integration with MK.

"And MK should not make the same mistake we made in talking of revolution and counterrevolution," he said.

"We are talking about moving towards a future common to all and we don't have to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs."

Recently retired SADF commodore, Vic Holderness, said he believed the SADF was "not as politicised as some people think."

"Politicians have to find political solutions to the country's problems and all the military forces could do was to find the breathing space for this to take place."

The conference was opened by Zambian Prime Minister Malima Masheke, who said the region was "not in peace, but in pieces," adding that the meeting could help in the reconstruction process.

Delegates to the conference include 10 NEC members, several senior MK commanders, nine senior "homeland" military officers and 20 SADF advisors and Citizen Force or retired Permanent Force officers.

Other members of the South African delegation are Venda's military leader, Colonel Gabriel Ramushwana, and SADF military intelligence officer Colonel Gideon Meiring.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told the delegation that the conference was "a move in the right direction because nothing can be more telling than when generals of opposing armies get together to exchange views."

### 1 Jun Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0106101290

[Editorial Report]

### THE STAR

Future Economy To Blend Capitalism, Socialism—  
Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 June in a page

10 editorial refers to the meeting between businessmen and the African National Congress (ANC) last week, saying "nothing concrete emerged—but the mutual commitment to ongoing dialogue was encouraging. Hopeful, too, was the feedback that suggested the two sides weren't looking at a clear-cut capitalism-versus-socialism scenario. It is increasingly evident that the economic rearrangement which lies ahead will contain a blend of the two—a formula whereby, to read between Nelson Mandela's lines, State participation in the economy would not be all-embracing. Nationalisation proposals, he suggested, would be scrutinised by a panel of experts."

**New Definition of 'Political Prisoners'**—"Amnesty for political prisoners is a major obstacle to setting a climate for negotiation," observes a second editorial on the same page. The Human Rights Commission notes that "at a time when the call on all sides is for a cessation of political trials and the release of political prisoners, the courts are working overtime to manufacture a stream of new political prisoners." Therefore, there is a need to "find a broadly acceptable definition of all 'political' prisoners." Categories suggested by the commission include among others people who participate in "spontaneous attacks on property or person perceived as symbols of oppression." THE STAR questions whether an amnesty would suggest that "arsonists or terrorists have carte blanche?" Nevertheless, an amnesty "would promote negotiations; and it is as urgent to get negotiations off the ground. Then the 'political' security laws could be repealed and prospects draw nearer of political, as distinct from violent, solutions."

### BUSINESS DAY

**No Answers to Federal System Questions**—Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer has "done the country a service by opening in general terms a debate on federalism," remarks Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 June in a page 6 editorial. But if the federal idea is "not to die aborning," a discussion of its most problematic aspects must begin soon. "De Beer says rightly that black people suspect federalism may be another 'white man's trick'. Well, isn't it? Might it not be perverted to preserve wealth in one state, poverty in another? And if not, why not? Perhaps nobody can draw maps at this stage, but it should be possible to enunciate the principles on which the states of a federation would be constituted." "The questions are legion, and the proponents of federal systems have hardly begun to answer them."

### SOWETAN

**Growing Inter-Organizational Violence**—"Occasional paragraphs have been appearing in newspaper columns indicating growing inter-organisational violence," remarks Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 June in a page 6 editorial. "Ironically, this trend is emerging when the ANC and the Government, sworn enemies, are talking to each other. It happens when the world is roundly condemning the violence between Inkatha and the UDF/COSATU [United

Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] in Natal." "A struggle for democracy is meaningless unless it includes the struggle for freedom of speech and freedom of association. In a democracy people should have the right to hold their views and to express them without fear of being assaulted, maimed or killed. The leaders of these organisations need to instil this respect for democracy in their followers."

### THE NATAL WITNESS

**Masses Should Not Determine Academic Freedom Bounds**—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 22 May in a page 12 editorial says the ANC's Govan Mbeki delivered a speech at the University of the Witwatersrand "ostensibly on the issue of academic freedom." Yet, "very little, apart from doubts about their worth, was heard of academic freedom and university autonomy." Mbeki's statement that "the precepts of a liberal ideology are not necessarily music to the ears of the masses whom a university must serve" was "chilling." "The implications that because universities provide a service to society, 'the masses' have a right to determine the bounds of academic freedom, is fundamentally at variance with the right of academics to research whatever interests them and to publish their findings, even if they be at odds with views held by 'the masses'."

**ANC Shows Lack of 'Coordinated' Leadership**—Mr. Nelson Mandela in Harare "blamed the South African Government for the ANC's own refusal to begin negotiations, saying that the Government's destabilising 'war' in the subcontinent prevented talks," observes Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 23 May in a page 8 editorial. Mandela also "blamed" the government for the Welkom strife and bloodshed, and "like many of Mr. Mandela's utterances, these claims were seized by the international media and are in the process of becoming enshrined as the truth." But "cynics will say that this is all a deliberate attempt to distract the world from the ANC's lack of co-ordinated leadership and from the fact that it and other organisations have lost control of many of their members. A genuine statesman, some will say, would not travel the world complaining, but would boldly have gone to Welkom to try to reason, powerfully, with both blacks and whites."

### \* Soviets Hint at New Phase in Relations

34000660A Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English  
26 Apr 90 p 26

[First paragraph DAILY NEWS introduction]

[Text] Following talks last month between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and President F.W. de Klerk relations between Moscow and Pretoria could soon be expanding. At the same time, and as the DAILY NEWS AFRICAN SERVICE reports, the Soviet Union is taking a critical eye at Africa's socialist countries, describing them as "bankrupt almost everywhere."

There are now clear indications that the Soviet Union could soon open some kind of representation in South Africa even though diplomatic relations between the two countries have been ruled out.

For the second time in one week Soviet sources have said that it is essential to maintain contacts with South Africa and that channels must be created to make those contacts permanent.

Mr M. Yusin, a special political correspondent with the IZVESTIYA newspaper in Moscow, said the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had ruled out diplomatic relations with Pretoria but had told him that "it was essential to maintain contacts at other levels."

"One gets the impression that several concrete plans already exist in this regard. However, neither side is in a hurry to make them public. This is quite understandable—the issue is more than sensitive," Mr Yusin wrote in an article published by the Africa News Organisation, ANO.

Mr Yusin last month accompanied Mr Shevardnadze on his trip to seven African countries during which the Soviet foreign minister held talks with President F.W. de Klerk in Windhoek.

Last week the Soviet Union's ambassador at large, Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov, said contacts between Moscow and Pretoria were taking place at several international venues and that South Africa wanted to go "considerably further" in contacts between the two countries.

Mr Ustinov ruled out diplomatic relations with South Africa but said that in principle he could not rule out "any further development of forms of Soviet-South Africa contacts."

"They will be expanding and at a certain stage Soviet official institutions might also appear in South Africa," Mr Ustinov said.

In his article for ANO, Mr Yusin said the Soviet foreign minister was inclined to keep supporting sanctions against South Africa but he said "political contact is a different matter."

The problems in Angola and Mozambique could not be solved without South Africa and this was well understood in Luanda and Maputo. The leaders of Mozambique and Angola had told Mr Shevardnadze that they welcomed South Africa's involvement in their respective peace process, Mr Yusin wrote.

"The need for an early settlement of regional conflicts in Africa is becoming more and more evident. It should be noted that the viewpoints of Pretoria, Washington and Moscow on that matter are identical," he added.

In his article, Mr Yusin said that in the past the Soviet Union's political mistake in its relationships with Africa was "the heavy emphasis on ideology."

"The socialist choice was imposed on all in disregard of their particular historical, economic and ethnic features.

"The economic model chosen by African countries of socialist orientation proved to be bankrupt almost everywhere. If these states managed to keep afloat it was largely due to Soviet financial injections," he said.

Mr Yusin said the African states which had chosen socialism became a heavy burden on the already strained Soviet budget.

He disclosed that Angola's debt to the Soviet Union is about R7.8 billion.

In his trip to Africa, Mr Shevardnadze had told the governments of the seven countries he visited that cooperation could no longer remain a one way street and "should at long last start bringing benefits to the Soviet Union as well."

#### \* COSATU Plan for New Economic Policy

34000660B Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English  
20 Apr 90 p 12

[Report by Nicola Cunningham-Brown; first paragraph is DAILY NEWS introduction]

[Text] The contentious issue of nationalisation—and whether it is necessary for the restructuring of the South African economy—was discussed in Durban recently by the internationally renowned economic analyst Mr Alec Erwin, the national education secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, and a member of the Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Economic Trends Committee. The DAILY NEWS Political Reporter Nicola Cunningham-Brown was there.

It is widely agreed that the South African economy is in urgent need of restructuring, and what needs to be addressed is how that restructuring should take place and who should initiate the process, says Mr Alec Erwin, national education secretary for the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa.

"There are very few people who would disagree that our major problems with the economy at present are the high unemployment levels, the manifest poverty in many areas, a critical housing shortage, an educational system that leaves much to be desired and a wealth of other inequalities which need to be redressed," he said.

"Where people disagree is how changes in the economy should be implemented, and by whom."

Mr Erwin, who is a member of the Congress of Trade Unions of South Africa (Cosatu) Economic Trends Group, was addressing a luncheon in Durban arranged by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa on "Nationalisation as part of restructuring the South African economy."



**A Mistake**

He said it was a mistake to focus on nationalisation alone. It was important to look at a wider range of issues.

For instance, any cursory examination of the "miracle" economies constantly cited, such as those of Taiwan and Korea, would show that the State had played a decisive role in reshaping and developing their economies, and the precise role they had played was very seldom understood by commentators.

"It is quite clear that State involvement in the economy is not automatically inefficient.

"The State has played a key role in some form in all successful economies. The exact role it has played has depended on the history and location of that economy in time and in the world economy."

Nationalised industries were also not automatically inefficient, as that depended on what budgeting criteria and business practices they were required to operate.

He said what people needed to do was to look at the concrete situation in South Africa, identify the problems and then choose practical solutions.

Three main packages of broad solutions had been put forward so far.

The first was a free-enterprise economic solution "in pretty much a Thatcher/Reagan type mould."

Here the State was expected to play a minimal role in the economy, passing legislation rather than intervening directly in economic activity, and where private sector and market forces were completely dominant.

Mr Erwin said the South African Government's economic policy was a variant of this.

Some people adopted a social-democratic position probably bearing in mind the welfare states of Scandinavia and pre-Thatcher Britain, where the State was expected to play a major role in redressing inequalities.

"Cosatu's position differs from both of these. A free-market economy can not redress the structural problems exhibited in our economy, and the social-democratic solution is also a cul-de-sac because it places undue obligations on the State, far in excess of the fiscal resources any Southern African state, now or in the future, will be able to marshal.

**Restructuring**

"What we are arguing for is the restructuring of the economy, in particular a restructuring of its productive capacity."

Mr Erwin said South Africa's economy was not unlike many other world economies, and was suffering from a crisis of production, a lack of investment and a decline in the manufacturing sector's importance.

The country's situation in the world economy was also changing, dramatically and rapidly, with the development of two new gigantic trading blocs in Europe and the Pacific Rim.

He said the market alone could not correct either the deep-rooted structural problems in the economy or the fact that the world economy was changing in a manner that was not advantageous to the country.

The social-democratic path was fraught with danger as both the manufacturing sector in South Africa and the tax base were static and shrinking.

"The key to future growth must be the manufacturing sector. Our problem now is that we are a high-cost producer and our wages are too low. It is very difficult to turn this situation around.

"If we sit down and strategically plan in certain key sectors we can effect a turn-around ... until productivity begins rising, relative costs began falling, and where we can begin in certain selected industries to compete more effectively in international markets."

This situation would, however, require a coherent set of strategies encompassing investment policies, employment levels, technology strategies, manpower training policies, a restructured educational system and some kind of redressing of the land usage problem.

Mr Erwin said it was imperative that existing nationalised services remained nationalised.

**Black Areas**

This was vital because otherwise many black areas which had been systematically denied essential services would remain in the same position.

"Privatisation would discriminate against those who for political reasons have been denied those services in the past."

He said the State could use these services as a policy instrument to redress inequalities in living standards among people.

Mr Erwin said Cosatu was still debating whether the mines should be nationalised, and made it quite clear that nationalisation was not their official policy.

He said the problem with the mines was that they were owned by about four or five conglomerates that dominated the economy.

"They have shown from their past record that they don't have a considerable concern for South Africa. They have shown they will move where profit is and not where social need is."

**\* Survey: Most Blacks Want Home Ownership**

34000661A Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English  
2 May 90 p 4

[Text] A government-sponsored survey of black people has found that 85 percent were in favour of home ownership, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs disclosed yesterday.

The survey, conducted in the Pretoria Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, also found that 61.7 percent of existing home-owners had financed their homes out of their own funds.

It was carried out at the direction of the committee of housing ministers.

The survey showed that despite an intensified communication programme during 1987, a large number of tenants were still unsure of the correct steps to take when they wanted to buy a dwelling.

By the end of last year, 197,458 hired houses had been sold to people of all race groups and 171,630 of these had been bought by black people.

With 522,207 houses identified for sale, 324,749 houses were still available to buy, 217,787 of which were available for black people and 96,198 for coloured people.

The rate of sales diminished from the middle of 1988 to the end of last year and according to feedback from the provincial administrations and local authorities, the decline was partly attributable to the fact that most buyers who were capable of buying the houses they rented had already done so.

"The situation is further complicated by the present economic climate and the large-scale unemployment.

"It is evident that renewed attention will have to be given to accelerate the sales campaign, particularly amongst the black community," the department said.

Between 1982 and 1989, 540,983 sites on which rented houses had been erected in black townships outside the homelands had been surveyed and the plans approved.

This left 149,341 of the units identified for sale in 1982 to be surveyed and the plans approved.

A further 285,427 new erven [as printed] were surveyed, bringing the total number of surveyed sites to 826,410.

The department said 138,680 leasehold rights and 2,296 full freehold rights had been registered by the end of 1989.

**\* Umkhonto we Sizwe Recruiting Within Country**

34000661B Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English  
2 May 90 p 4

[Text] Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the armed wing of the African National Congress [ANC], was recruiting members inside South Africa, Mr Joe Modise, MK commander, said last night.

He was speaking at a press conference at a hotel where the ANC delegation, due to meet the government today, is staying.

Security was tight and the identities of invited press members were checked when they entered and left the hotel by security police.

When Mr Modise entered the briefing room, he was flanked by Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, Mr Graeme Bloch and two aides.

Referring to MK recruitment, Mr Modise said the SADF [South African Defense Forces] were conscripting people every year and those who refused to serve were jailed.

"We are doing it and we shall continue doing it. The Wit Wolwe are doing it, why must we stop recruiting members for the defence of the people ... we must be on an equal footing.

We have come here to discuss the question of clearing obstacles and to create the atmosphere conducive to talks."

The ANC did not believe that the armed struggle fell into the category of clearing obstacles and was fundamental in the abolition of apartheid.

"We believe we are where we are because of a combination of political mass struggle, armed struggle, the underground structures and international pressure."

**\* ANC Announces Opposition to Privatization**

34000661C Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English  
2 May 90 p 4

[Text] Harare—A future ANC [African National Congress] government will review and, where necessary, reverse all economic measures implemented by the National Party that it sees as effectively constraining the future government's ability to reconstruct South Africa's economy.

For this reason, according to a joint statement issued yesterday by Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the ANC after a workshop on post-apartheid economic options, the government would be advised not to go ahead with various privatisation and deregulation measures now in the pipeline.

Apart from familiar plans to privatise state corporations, the ANC/Cosatu alliance was also concerned at, for example, the Minerals Bill, deregulation of the financial markets, technical changes to export incentives, changing tax policies and the privatisation of social services.



The major objective of the Harare gathering was "to begin the process of supplying the liberation movement with economic options."

Mr Tito Mboweni and Mr Vella Pillay of the ANC's economics and development department, and Cosatu spokesmen Mr Alec Erwin and Mr Khetsi Lehoko, told the media the workshop had begun formulating a policy aimed at "economic growth through redistribution" as a path out of South Africa's economic crisis.

It had explored the building of a mixed economy through which reconstruction could be financed.

The workshop believed government's present privatisation and deregulation programme threatened the ability of a future government to tackle these issues.

Hence, said Mr Mboweni, the ANC and Cosatu would begin immediately, through mass mobilisation and

attempts at persuasion of the business community and government, to seek to have the programme halted.

Mr Pillay said a further motivation for a campaign against privatisation was that, given the high probability of major political change, "if our organisations take a public position that privatisation will be reversed it will make it difficult for government to carry it out as no one will want to buy."

On the question of nationalising existing privately owned assets, Mr Erwin said it would be necessary to examine each area to see if nationalisation would assist reconstruction of the economy.

He was not in a position to be specific, but said a post-apartheid government would obviously look at strategic sectors, and specifically at areas involved in infrastructural development.

The workshop did not take any particular country's economic system as a model.

## Angola

### Clandestine Group Threatens Assassinations

LD2905003190 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0000 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] A clandestine organisation called Burning Sword [Catana Ardente] has threatened to carry out assassination and kidnap attempts against Angolan politicians, diplomats, journalists, and expatriate workers next week.

In a communique delivered to the Spanish news agency EFE hours after a bomb explosion in the center of Luanda, the organization says that it wants to fight all those publicly opposing the introduction of a multiparty system in Angola. Besides saying that it will liquidate the so-called hardliners of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], Burning Sword says that it will kidnap or will kill national or foreign journalists, diplomats, or expatriate workers supporting the corrupt MPLA government. The communique says that the organization was founded in a poor suburb in Luanda last March and that it brings together dissidents from the MPLA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the national Front for the Liberation of Angola.

The document recalls the leaders of the 1977 attempted coup, Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunem.

## Botswana

### \* Three Opposition Parties Meet To Discuss Unity

34000527A Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN  
in English 30 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Delegations of three opposition parties namely, Botswana Peoples, Botswana Progressive Union and Botswana National Front met at Thapama Lodge in Francistown on 24 March 1990 to discuss unity.

The delegations were led by their respective leaders namely: Dr Knight Maripe, Mr Daniel Kwele and Dr Kenneth Koma respectively, a joint Communique from the parties says.

The communique says there was complete unanimity on the need for unity.

According to the communique signed by the party leaders, there was also agreement on the concept of unity, that it be understood as unity in diversity.

It explains that there was also agreement that the implementation, measures and everything that should be done to create an environment which is conducive to cooperation and working together should be referred to the Central Committees and different wings of the parties concerned for formulation and presentation to the next meeting.

It was further agreed that the next meeting shall be held at Francistown on 28 April 1990.

### \* Food Policy Shifts to 'Food Security'

34000527B Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English  
9 Apr 90 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The President, Dr Quett Masire has announced government's plans to shift its policy objective from food self-sufficiency in basic cereals to food security at both national and household levels.

Opening the National Council of the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) at BRIDEC in Gaborone on Saturday, Dr Masire said there are a number of critical policy issues in agriculture that need to be addressed and resolved in order to develop the sector on a sustainable and efficient basis.

"We have now," said the President, "reached an agreement, based on, previous experience and performance, that we shift our policy objective from food self-sufficiency in basic cereals, which is normally very expensive, to food security at both national and household levels."

He said in a nutshell, food security involved the improvement of food access to all people for a healthy and productive life through increasing the production of those crops or commodities that the country could afford economically, and importing those commodities that the country could not produce cost effectively.

In order to improve food security, the agricultural production base will be diversified to include other crops and livestock enterprises that farmers can produce profitably with minimum assistance or subsidies from government, he said.

On producer prices, he said, government has agreed that those for food and non-food crops including sunflower and groundnuts will be based on import parity.

The President said it was hoped that the policy decision to align all producer prices with import parity, would stimulate the production of crops such as sunflower and groundnuts whose prices had been too low.

Dr Masire said government has also reached an agreement to develop irrigated agriculture by including both small-scale and large-scale commercial farmers to produce commercially viable crops.

He said the on-going National Water Master Plan would hopefully significantly contribute to the allocation of scarce water resources for the development of irrigated agriculture in potential areas such as the Okavango, Chobe and Tuli Block.

He said: "I have recently received the report of the Commission of Incomes Policy and government has begun to review it." One this is very clear: "We must extend our concerns beyond the wages and benefits appropriate for those already in employment to the creation of new opportunities for those who are unemployed and underemployed," he added.

Dr Masire also spoke about the need to strengthen government policy on population growth and its effects on family welfare and national development potential because it bears on the extent of future unemployment and the required rate of growth in the provision of education and health facilities. [passage omitted]

### Mauritius

#### \* Prime Minister Proclaims Resolutions to Workers

90AF0155A Port Louis THE SUN in French  
2 May 90 pp 1, 12

[Text] National unity, meritocracy, and justice are the prime minister's [PM] three main themes.

Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth asked all Mauritians yesterday to live on good terms with one another and to safeguard the concept of national unity. In fact, national unity was the theme of the first of the resolutions he asked a crowd gathered in Vacoas to adopt. He said that "unity out of diversity" should be the motto of all Mauritians and gave his word of honor that he would do everything in his power at the governmental level to foster national unity, which is so necessary to the country's development.

In a second resolution, the prime minister asked for a change of mentality in Mauritius in favor of justice and meritocracy. Without it, he said, the country risks chaotic conditions and as the year 2000 approaches, Mauritians must become true sportsmen because in competition of any kind there is a winner and a runner-up as well as losers whose should concern themselves solely with improving their performance in the next match.

The prime minister said that disregard for justice and meritocracy mean acceptance of dictatorship and discrimination. He is aware of frequent accusations that he governs like a dictator. "As the saying goes, 'let the world say what it will.' My concern is to see that we reach our destination."

#### To Preserve Democracy

Elaborating on that theme, Sir Anerood said that the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] was well suited to its instrumental role in creating unity out of diversity. His government is acting to consolidate democracy, he said, and the best example of that is the fact that all the political parties were celebrating Labor Day with rallies, which they would not be able to do under a dictatorial regime. He said that there is a limit to every freedom—freedom of expression, in particular, since you must know when to stop. On the subject of the 10,000-rupee deposit currently required of all candidates in an election, criticized as undemocratic, Sir Anerood said that in the interests of preserving democracy and barring fictitious candidates, the deposit is required to prevent distortion in the electoral process. In a final comment on that subject, Sir Anerood said, "Yes to freedom of expression; no to a license to insult or to anything that could lead to anarchy!"

Sir Anerood used this opportunity once more to respond to the opposition's accusations. On his refusal to respond to parliamentary questioning on ministerial visits abroad, he reminded the country that it had seen worse under the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] and the PMSD [Mauritian Socialist Democratic Party]: official visits that yielded nothing, as opposed to the recent visits that have all benefited the country. "I do not allow a minister to go abroad until I am totally satisfied that it is of real interest to the country," the prime minister said.

#### MSM-Labor Coalition for 1992

The prime minister's third resolution was the consolidation of peace and harmony inside the country as the only way to foster confidence, which is so necessary to our development. He added that everything must be done to preserve confidence and political stability in Mauritius.

Sir Anerood Jugnauth promised that the MSM-Labor Party Alliance will never be put in doubt by the MSM. He expressed the hope that the Labor Party would adopt the same resolution, further "cementing" the Alliance and that it would enter the 1992 elections in partnership with the MSM. He expressed the hope that "the message would be understood," allowing the two parties to walk hand in hand toward the future. That was the prime minister's fourth resolution.

His fifth resolution concerned the sacrifices that Mauritians must take in stride if they wish to live better lives as the year 2000 approaches. He stated that this was the only way to surmount obstacles and to realize our dreams.

#### The Preservation of Sovereignty

Sir Anerood said Mauritius must achieve development with dignity, liberty, and independence. To accept neo-colonialism is out of the question. The fact that we want to do business does not mean we have to agree to everything. "We are willing to work together with the Indian Ocean Commission, the member countries of the preferential tariff system, the members of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the European Economic Community, and the United Nations, but we must not give up our independence in so doing. In reality, we must raise our voice even more to cry out against the violation of our territory. Toward that end, for support in this policy, I place my trust in the Mauritian people."

#### The Prime Minister Pays Tribute

The prime minister first congratulated the officials who had organized the Vacoas rally. He mentioned Mr. Glover, Mr. Offmann and Dr. Dinesh Ramjuttan in particular. He recalled the achievement and sacrifice of powerful speakers—the late Anquetil, Rozemont, Cure, and Anjalay—and added that for all Mauritian workers, May Day should also be a day of reflection, remembrance of the past, recognition of what the present has to offer us, and thoughts of what the future will bring. Sir Anerood cited the tradition of placing flowers on the

graves and funerary urns of those to whom the country is indebted in tribute to all that they have done.

The prime minister said that those who accuse the politicians of having "hijacked" the Labor Day celebration are mistaken, because work cannot be disassociated from politics. In Mauritius, he said, working conditions, wages and a host of questions affecting the leisure time of workers are largely determined by politicians. He recalled that Cure, Anquetil, Rozemont, and others were politicians as well.

#### **Governing Style To Remain Unchanged**

The economic boom must not be "squandered," Sir Anerood said. It should not be thought of as a gift from heaven. For example, the boom in the tea sector came about as a result of India's inability to export tea.

Sir Anerood said that he is criticized for having adopted a style of government different from what prevailed before 1983. He would never consider adopting the pre-1983 style, he said, because it resulted in the loss of SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam].

Sir Anerood asked Mauritians to make a distinction between dictatorship and firmness, as the latter is necessary if we want the country to move forward. With the population's help and encouragement and with the cooperation of its partner, the MSM is called on to work for the advancement of the country. The prime minister asked that all workers put their heart and souls into the effort to achieve the second phase of our development, adding that he personally does not mind working seven days a week, receiving death threats into the bargain. He emphasized that as long as he knows he has the support of the people, he will not rest until he completes the work he has begun. Sir Anerood declared that Mauritius must emerge as the true "star of and gateway to the Indian Ocean."

#### **\* Committees To Reorganize Airline Sector Planned**

90AF0122A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN  
in French 25 Apr 90 p 4

[Article by Leon Baya: "Jugnauth: No to Charter Flights"]

[Text] The government will authorize no charter flights to or from Mauritius. The prime minister announced the decision yesterday in response to a parliamentary question from Mr. Herve Duval. The decision was made in accordance with the government's stated policy of selective encouragement of tourism.

Yesterday in response to a question from Dr. S. Kasenally, the prime minister announced the creation of a committee to examine possibilities for reorganizing the Department of Civil Aviation and to determine the viability of the plan to create two independent bodies: a civil aviation authority to take charge of everything that has to do with air traffic, and a Mauritius Airport Authority to be responsible for improvements in airport infrastructure.

The head of government said he is chairman of the committee, which is composed of the solicitor general, the principal assistant secretary, the Ministry of External Communications, the director of civil aviation, the adviser to the "Airport Project Unit," and representatives of the finance and planning ministries and Air Mauritius. The committee will be submitting its recommendations in the very near future.

Still on the subject of airport development, the prime minister said in answer to a question from Mr. Kailash Ruhee that a "token appropriation" will be written into the next budget for resurfacing the airstrip at Agalega. Jugnauth noted that the airstrip, built in 1986, was designed only for emergency use, not for commercial flights.

#### **\* Study Shows Trying Times Ahead for Economy**

90AF0122B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN  
in French 26 Apr 90 p 5

[Article: "Mauritian Economy: Clouds on the Horizon"]

[Text] The "Economic Review and Prospects" published Friday by the Ministry of Planning and Development throws a new and disquieting light on the country's economic situation as we enter the 1990's, one that does not lend itself to euphoria, according to economic analysts. Probably one of the most important facts highlighted by the study is the Mauritian economy's great dependence on the sugar and textiles sectors.

A slight decline in those two sectors last year was enough to bring the economic growth rate down to 3.9 percent: as the planning ministry noted, "if sugar output in 1989 had been maintained at its 1988 level and if the EPZ [Export Processing Zone] sector had recorded the same real growth rate in 1989 as in 1988, then gross domestic product would have grown about six percent in 1989, following the trend of the past five years."

The problem is that sugar and textiles are extremely fragile. Moreover, ministerial statements in recent days have confirmed earlier worries. On Monday Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo discussed the threat posed by powerful European and American lobbies in those two sectors. Meanwhile, Mr. Madun Dooloo spoke on Wednesday about strong competition from Europe, where beet sugar is sold at a lower price than Mauritian sugar, and from the United States, where sugar made from corn or artificial sweeteners is less costly than our own product.

After riding the wave of favorable international conditions, which propelled us into something like an economic boom, Mauritius now faces new economic problems. "External economic factors are working totally against our country," the finance minister said this week.

As prebudgetary consultations get under way, all eyes are now turning to the finance minister. Although he has more or less successfully piloted the Mauritian economy



in the extremely favorable international economic conditions that prevailed over the last few years, he is now going to be "put to the test." He will have to show he is creative enough to put new wind in the sails of the Mauritian economy under these increasingly difficult conditions.

#### **Agriculture: Highs and Lows**

**Sugar:** 5,436,122 tons of cane were produced. This was extracted to produce 568,301 tons of sugar. The extraction ratio was on the order of 10.45 percent. Exports could bring in some 4.8 billion rupees this year.

Production in other parts of the agricultural sector varied widely. The tea sector continued to decline, owing to low world market prices, the manpower shortage, and high production costs, which led planters to abandon tea.

Production of meat and poultry continued to increase. Kid and mutton declined by about 27 percent. Some 660 tons of pork was produced.

The fishing industry was stable: the saltwater fishing catch amounted to 15,800 tons. The high-seas tonnage was 13,400, while lagoon fishing brought in 2,450 tons.

#### **Manufacturing Industry: Free Zone Loses Momentum**

Growth in the free zone, which had been on the order of 30 percent for several years, fell to two percent in 1989. The number of jobs in the zone declined to 88,650. About 90 percent of the labor force in the manufacturing sector is employed in ready-to-wear [clothing] or textiles.

Out of 107 enterprises that folded in the zone last year, 80 were textile manufacturers.

Free zone exports totaled 9.1 billion rupees. The "ratio of net export earnings to total exports" dropped to 17 percent.

#### **Tourism: Favorable Winds**

The tourism sector continued to show 10-percent growth. Some 265,300 tourists visited the country last year, bringing in 2,380 million rupees. It is hoped the number of tourists next year will reach 385,000.

#### **Jobs**

Only 2,000 jobs were created last year, compared to 23,000 in 1986 and an average of 15,000 per year between 1983 and 1988. This is a consequence of the slow down of free zone growth, where only 1,500 jobs were created in 1989.

#### **\* 1989 Tourism: 11 Percent Over 1988**

90AF0130A Saint Denis LE JOURNAL DE L'ILE DE LA REUNION in French 14 Apr 90 p 15

[Article: "Mauritius: 265,300 Tourists in 1989"]

[Text] Mauritius had 265,300 tourist visitors in 1989 and they brought the country earnings of 2.83 billion rupees.

These are the latest tourism figures published by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The number of visitors was up 11 percent over 1988, while tourism earnings increased by 19 percent. The average tourist spent about 10,700 rupees. In 1989 the tourism sector directly employed 7,684 people. That represents a 10-percent increase over the previous year.

France, Reunion, and South Africa are still Mauritius's best customers: out of the 1989 total of 114,270 European tourists, 54,760 were French. Next in order came Germany, England, Switzerland, and Italy.

The number of Reunionese tourists increased by 15 percent in 1989, reaching 65,300. The 38,670 South African visitors accounted for 15 percent of all tourism last year.

Average hotel occupancy declined from 66.1 percent in 1988 to 64 percent last year.

In the major hotels, room occupancy fell from 82.9 percent to 77.8 percent, while bed occupancy declined from 74.1 percent to 69.8 percent.

This decline was due to the increased number of hotels, so it is easy to see why the industry welcomed the government's decision to veto any further hotel projects. Especially since the number of available airplane seats has not kept pace with the increase in hotel space.

Managers of the main hotels believe the opening toward Far East markets (especially Japan) should help Mauritius continue to draw a high-end clientele, which is a top priority for government planners.

#### **\* Investors Encouraged; Exchange Controls Lifted**

90AF0130B Saint Denis LE JOURNAL DE L'ILE DE LA REUNION in French 12 Apr 90 p 33

[Article by Claude Huc: "Mauritius: End of Exchange Controls by March 1991"]

[Text] Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, the deputy prime minister and minister of finance, confirmed the news to a delegation of French investors and manufacturers currently visiting Mauritius: exchange controls will be abolished by March 1991. The purpose is to "encourage Mauritian investment abroad."

In explaining the decision, the minister cited the example of Singapore, where foreign investment is the foundation of the entire economy. And Mr. Lutchmeenaraidoo added: "No more than a few millions in capital will leave the Mauritian economy, but we have to propel Mauritius into a new, more sophisticated style of development. The abolition of exchange controls will allow the Mauritian economy to generate billions by building capital confidence."

As a result, hard currency will be able to enter Mauritius much more freely. Especially through the Offshore Banking [Center] and the securities exchange. And the isle will be much more open to foreign capital.

#### Unofficial Market

The minister said the exchange is growing slowly but steadily. Nine companies are listed on it, and shareholder interests are being protected. One French company, Cobra, which is already being traded on the syndicated brokers' market of the Lyon exchange, may be on the Mauritius exchange within the next month, giving the latter an international dimension.

Also, the unofficial market will open on 13 April. Securities traded on this market will be exempt from the 13.2-percent tax levied on other transactions, as well as from the stamp duty.

Special conditions have been established for the unofficial market. It has been decided not to require companies to meet the conditions imposed on firms traded on the official exchange.

In reality, this amounts to creation of a market of and for shareholders that does not require the approval of the company concerned.

Companies whose stock is traded on the unofficial market must have at least 1 million rupees in capital and a minimum of 30 shareholders.

Some 60 companies are expected to be traded on the unofficial market; in the past, trade in these securities was handled by brokerage houses.

### Zambia

#### \* Constitutional Amendment for Free Press Urged

34190653A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
16 Apr 90 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Is there freedom of the Press in Zambia? There is no obvious answer because a "yes" and "no" one is the logical answer.

Yes, there is some relative freedom of the Press in Zambia but it depends on the man in power. For example if President Kaunda left Zambia's political scene today he would go with the freedom of the Press. The majority of his colleagues do not love the Press especially the relative freedom it enjoys.

There is, therefore, no freedom of the Press because it is not guaranteed in the constitution of the Republic. A Press muzzler could emerge as a leader at any time and editors would find themselves behind bars for writing stories unacceptable to the leader or his colleagues.

This is happening in many African countries today. Journalism today is not safe enough to be free. The profession must be in custody all the time and must pander to the whims of the people in power. Is such a situation possible in any country which enjoys different views? It is definitely not.

We therefore support the Kitwe High Court judge Mr Justice Joseph Phiri who on Friday proposed amending the Zambian constitution to include an article which will guarantee the freedom of the Press and protect journalists from legal suits and harassment.

The judge is actually not the first one to call for such an amendment. The Press Association of Zambia made a similar suggestion at a judicial seminar in Lusaka about two years ago. No action has been taken so far. Those working in the mass media organisations know that the guilty are afraid to act.

But there is no need to panic or fear. If the Zambian society wants to be a perfect one (this is a very tough goal), the media is one of the tools which can help achieve this goal. Hiding dirt under the carpet is the responsibility of an imprisoned Press.

There is mention of freedom of speech in the constitution but this is not the same as freedom of the Press. The constitution must be explicit and not remain vague on such important matters.

The Press is involved in every activity today concerning the nation. It is a tool for unity, development and decision-making. It must be protected against its enemies. Journalists should not work in fear.

So the Government should urgently amend the constitution to guarantee the freedom of the Press. We hope the amendment would get the necessary two thirds majority in the House.

The nation should trust the Press and the Press should do the same. Forward with the nation.

#### \* Shoppers Stampede After Mealie Meal Shortage

34190653B Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
18 Apr 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Pandemonium broke out at NIEC [National Import Export Corporation] shop in Kitwe yesterday when a Jamas Milling truck delivered a consignment of mealie meal which has been in short supply since last week.

Security guards had to horse-whip desperate customers who queued for the commodity from about 7:30—30 minutes before opening time.



Soon after the doors were flung open the shoppers rushed inside to grab the mealie meal which was in 25 kg bags.

Mishanga sellers made a killing by either queuing for defenceless women and charging them up to K20 to secure them a bag or bought the bag and later resold it.

The mealie meal was snapped up within minutes and the truck had to go back to the plant for another consignment which was delivered during lunch hour.

As workers off-loaded, another queue formed of those families who missed from the morning consignment.

There has been a shortage of mealie meal in Kitwe because of erratic supply. At the weekend Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Cde Rankin Sikasula said poor distribution had contributed to the erratic supply of the commodity.

Some families complained that they had been compelled to buy smaller packets at the market because of the shortage.

#### \* Possible Lifting of IMF Suspension of Funds

34190653C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
16 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Debt-ridden Zambia may once again be eligible to borrow from the IMF after the Paris Club meeting scheduled for June or July to review the staggering \$7.2 billion foreign debt.

Finance and Planning Minister Cde Gibson Chigaga said in Lusaka yesterday soon after arrival from Paris where he attended a consultative meeting with donors that talks strongly indicated the IMF might lift the suspension on financial disbursement by December.

The country's access to the IMF coffers was suspended in May 1987 when the Government launched its own economic recovery programme but with donor pledges amounting to \$450 million in grants and concessionary loans, Zambia's economy was bound to improve.

"They granted us the money on the strength of the policy framework paper, public investment programme and the Fourth National Development Plan," Cde Chigaga said.

About 80 percent of the \$450 million granted was in the form of grants and the rest in concessional loans, the minister said and added that \$250 million was for import support while the remaining \$200 million would go to agriculture, transport, health, education and other areas.

Cde Chigaga stressed that what was needed was to maintain measures the country had already taken like the decontrol of prices, reduction of subsidies, exchange rate adjustments and other fiscal measures to curb inflation.

He expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the Paris Club meeting that took place from 9-11 April.

The exchange rate was an important instrument in achieving the objectives of the current economic measures.

Imports should cost more than local products so that local production could be encouraged.

He could not disclose the names of the countries that had pledged money to Zambia saying there were procedural issues involved.

It was possible the financial support committed to Zambia during the consultative group meeting was likely to rise as more countries would back the recovery programme.

Cde Chigaga said the \$450 million financial support pledged to Zambia was by far the largest sum ever pledged to the nation.

On the question of the rescheduled loans, Cde Chigaga said the issue will be discussed during the Paris Club meeting in June or early July.

He said the present national external debt stood at \$7.2 billion.

Cde Chigaga agreed with the consultative group's feelings that parastatals must make a positive contribution to the economy.

"Yes, they must make an improved contribution to the economy and that is why the last Budget carried the equity levy on parastatals," he said.

The consultative group noted with satisfaction the progress so far achieved in laying foundations for structural change and restoration of economic growth.

The meeting recognised that Zambia did not have the capacity to generate the resources required to meet the debt service fully, let alone pay the arrears accumulated over the years.

#### \* Talks on Using Namibian Port of Walvis Bay

34190653D Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 16 Mar 90 p 5

[Text] A combined team of private and parastatal organisations from Zambia toured Namibia to explore the viable alternative of using the port of Walvis Bay as an outlet for products from and to Zambia.

The Zambian business delegation said their visit to Namibia, which included a site-viewing trip to Grootfontein and Walvis Bay had been worthwhile.

Speaking at a reception at Safari Hotel on Wednesday, Mr R. Penza, chairperson of the Zambia chamber of Commerce, said the mission was undertaken to evaluate objectively the possibilities for a road and rail link between the two countries.

Mr Penza added that Zambia as a landlocked country could only appreciate the route offered by Namibia and that this could mean the beginning of long term relations between the two countries.

Zambia and other land-lock countries export and import their products mainly through the port of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania which has become inefficient and congested, thus economically inviable.

Another member of the delegation, Mr Clive Stranger, general manager of Manica International, a Freight Service based in Harare, and which initiated the tour, said the envisaged project would be expensive but viable in the long run.

The shadow Ministers of Finance and Transport, Mr Otto Herrigel and Mr Richard Kapelwa respectively, as well as Namibian business entities attended the reception.

The Zambian delegation concluded that their impressions were favourable and that they would draw up recommendations for consideration by the government.

## Zimbabwe

### \* Minister Reviews Resettlement Progress

34000526A Harare THE HERALD in English  
10 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Zimbabwe's resettlement programme over the past 10 years has, despite severe constraints and initial problems, been reasonably successful with resettled farmers now accounting for 10 percent of cotton and maize production.

The Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde David Karimanzira, said yesterday in an interview that the resettlement of 52,000 families on more than 3.3 million ha over 10 years was a considerable achievement, bearing in mind the constraints the Government faced.

Zimbabwe's resettlement programme ranked as one of the largest and well-planned development programmes. This was the view of the international agencies and experts who were familiar with the land distribution programmes in other countries.

Despite an inauspicious start, as a result of the three consecutive years of drought that affected the whole country, the agricultural production of the resettlement schemes had been increasing gradually since resettlement started.

The settlers were consolidating their holdings through increased managerial expertise.

Resettlement farmers now accounted for about 10 percent of the national maize and cotton production. The contribution of the resettlement programme had increased from nothing at the start of the exercise to 126,000 tonnes of maize and 19,000 tonnes of cotton last year.

The resettlement farmers had now started cultivating industrial crops like tobacco. The model C schemes in Nyamazuza, where tobacco was grown, and the Rusitu dairy

project, where the settlers were engaged in milk production, were some of the examples of settlers diversifying.

It had also been demonstrated from evaluation reports that most settlement farmers, especially in the high rainfall areas, were realising incomes in excess of their planned targets even when taking into account inflation. Such schemes included Mufurudzi in Shamva, Mount Darwin scheme in Mount Darwin, Chinyika in Manicaland and Soti Source in Gutu.

The Government was anxious to see the performance of all resettlement schemes, including those in dry regions, improved. The Government also wanted to ensure that an appropriate farming model, giving prominence to the role of livestock production, was developed for low rainfall regions.

To this end, the Government had commissioned a pilot project in Matabeleland South. The project, generally known as model D pilot scheme, was designed to develop a rural development model whose main focus of economic activity was livestock production on well-managed grazing schemes.

On the welfare of the settler farmers, Cde Karimanzira and the people living on the resettlement schemes had experienced an improvement in their standard of living. There had been improved access to productive services, health facilities, water supplies and schools.

### \* Cabinet Selections Draw Mixed Reaction

34000526B Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
in English 12 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] The new, or shall we say nearly new, Cabinet announced by the President this week amid much expectation from the public has been received with mixed feelings, the most expressive of which has been that of general disappointment and resignation.

When he announced his mini-Cabinet reshuffle in January this year President Mugabe raised the nation's expectations by giving the undertaking that further "drastic" changes to the Cabinet would be effected after the general elections.

Indeed, changes took place this week, but whether those changes can be viewed as drastic is only a matter of conjecture. The size of Zimbabwe's Cabinet and hence that of the public service has constantly been severely criticised by the long suffering tax-payer on the one hand and commerce and industry among other sectors on the other, as exerting a heavy and unjustifiable burden on the nation's fiscus. The extremely large Cabinet created during the first ten years of our national Independence was generally accepted, perhaps tolerated, as a necessary evil, given the fact that so many heroic Zimbabweans, who fought so hard and sacrificed so much, materially, physically and spiritually, had to be rewarded for such sacrifice and contribution during the struggle for our Independence.

The task of consolidating our Independence has, however been largely achieved and the inevitable period of trial and error has, surely, lapsed. Having witnessed the consumptive more than productive nature of the wieldy government of the first decade of Independence, Zimbabweans naturally and rightfully expected a much smaller and more practical Cabinet.

There is no doubt that the noble cause of trade liberalisation which the government has put on its new agenda, will be successful only if it is accompanied by strict control of expenditure on the part of government itself.

As things stand, the new Cabinet does not appear to have been selected with these objectives in mind. We still have ministries whose nature and role in our national development remain dubious. With two fully fledged Ministries of Education, by way of example, to what extent is the continued existence of a separate Ministry of State for National Scholarships necessary? Surely its functions could quite easily be absorbed in either of the two ministries, of which it could then become a department.

The Ministry of Political Affairs was established ostensibly to ensure a speedy political integration between Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] and PF-Zapu [Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union]. Unity between the parties was successfully sealed at the congress of the United Zanu (PF) in December last year. Yet this ministry, run by a retinue of one Senior Minister, a Minister of State and three deputy ministers, continues to exist.

One particularly disconcerting aspect of this ministry, whose functions and nature obviously relate to party politics, is that it is funded by government with taxpayers' hard earned money.

There is reason to suspect, if not believe, that the Ministry of Political Affairs and the Ministry of National Scholarships have been conveniently structured to accommodate politicians, who could otherwise not be relied upon to run their own fully-fledged and practical ministries.

The suggestion here is that there appears to be a latent tendency to pander to the personal interests of certain politicians, the removal of whom would be an embarrassment, rather than to the national interest for the general good and benefit of all Zimbabweans. As a result personalities, who at one time or another have, while holding lofty public office, behaved in a manner that incurred both official and public wrath, and structures that have only served to create duplication and confusion, have been given a new lease of life.

From another point of view, it is rather sad that the new Cabinet does not appear to adequately reflect the current spirit of national unity which was obviously the intended goal of the Unity Agreement between Zanu(PF) and PF-Zapu. The composition of the Cabinet is decidedly in favour of the former and we are suspicious the reported reluctance on the part of Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Mr Welshman Mabhena both formerly of Zapu to accept the

posts of Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly respectively, could have been prompted by this obvious discrepancy, in so far as it can be viewed as reluctance on the part of the President to sacrifice some of his lieutenants in the previous Zanu(PF) in order to create room for the new-comers from PF- Zapu.

The same could be said for the fact that the Constitution is having to be changed to create a second vice presidency so that Dr Joshua Nkomo can be accommodated, when a more drastic change would have been to appoint him the sole vice-president.

One extremely surprising change has been at the Ministry of Agriculture. This is the ministry which administers the mainstay of Zimbabwe, that is agriculture. The removal of the previous incumbent who was gradually settling in, and that of his deputy who was well versed in this sector, and their replacement by a rank outsider, and one who does not have a deputy, must have been for reasons that are not immediately and clearly discernible.

In fact, this is one ministry which could quite justifiably be split, with Agriculture falling under one Minister, while Lands and Rural Resettlement fall under another.

Be that as it may, the President must be congratulated for appointing a Cabinet which, in full measure, reflects the racial composition of our multi-racial nation. The appointment of Mr Dennis Norman to the Ministry of Transport, and Dr Timothy Stamps as minister of Health will hopefully go a long way towards solving some of the problems that have for a long time bedevilled the two ministries, if the ministers receive the necessary support of their colleagues and ministries.

Also worthy of mention is the fact that, thanks to presidential nomination, firebrand Mrs Ruth Chinamano has bounced back into the House of Assembly. She is well-known, along with the likes of Mr Byron Hove, Mr Lazarus Nzarayebani, Mr Sidney Malunga, Mr Edgar Tekere, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, Mr Micah Bhebhe, Mr Naison Ndlovu and the late Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, for having breathed some life into otherwise generally lifeless previous Parliament.

#### **\* Ministers Address TU-Employers Conference**

##### **\* Chidzero on Economic Plan**

34000524 Harare *THE HERALD* in English  
3 Apr 90 p 5

[Excerpt] The Government will implement a phased and targeted opening of the economy in the middle of this year, to achieve production efficiency and price competitiveness in exports, the Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero said yesterday.



Opening a week-long joint conference of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and the Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe in Harare on behalf of President Mugabe, he said the Government had already embarked on measures to attract foreign investment, including an already-signed agreement with the United States and current negotiations with the British and the Germans.

Cde Chidzero said Government had decided to stimulate investment and growth and one of its first objectives was to increase resources for expansion in such areas as agriculture, manufacturing and mining to deal with unemployment.

Describing unemployment as a "scourge," the senior minister said efforts were being made through the provision of new loans, the export drive and examining pricing policies to support domestic investment.

"But we have a duty to protect the workers to avoid collusion by certain enterprises whereby they come up with monopolies. You will be glad to know that the task force (on unemployment) under the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde John Nkomo, completed its work and a report has been submitted to Cabinet," he said.

The conference is on the "Zimbabwe development challenge: Perspectives on the first decade of independence."

Cde Chidzero said the Zimbabwe Investment Centre, established nine months ago, had approved projects worth about \$400 million and, when implemented, were expected to create more than 5,000 jobs.

Allaying "fears and concern" on trade liberalisation, he said that in the middle of this year the Government would implement a phased and targeted opening of the economy.

"It will be controlled liberalisation, beginning with increased import allocations to refurbish and enhance the economy, make it more productive and lead to expansion, with, initially, emphasis on the export sector."

He urged trade unions and employers to rectify mistakes made in the last decade, adding that the sub-region of Africa needed peace and security "so that we can divert resources away from repairing damages of economic destabilisation by South Africa or its surrogates and redirect resources away from defence into productive investment and employment creation." [passage omitted]

#### \* Employer-Worker Relations

34000524 Harare *THE HERALD* in English  
9 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] The Government has worked hard to promote the workers' interests in Zimbabwe and will continue to do so through organising them into boards and councils to improve their bargaining skills.

This was said at the weekend by the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde John Nkomo, in Harare in a speech read on his behalf by his deputy, Cde Herbert Mahlaba. He was closing a joint

conference of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and the Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe.

He said: "The Government's vision of the way forward is one of guaranteeing an environment conducive for a fair game between the worker and employer. We are inexorably moving towards a situation of free collective bargaining for wages and all other conditions of service."

He urged employers to improve the country's industrial relations by discarding negative attitudes and prejudices bearing in mind that "we are moving forward and not reversing."

The minister added that the last 10 years were enough for adjustment and despicable practices like window dressing promotions, mistrust between black and white managers and racial considerations in making managerial appointments.

He assured delegates that when calling for advancement, for blacks, the Government was not doing so for those that were incompetent.

The best qualified and capable must be identified and fitted into companies' succession plans to remove tension and friction and advancing blacks for the "sake of it can be detrimental to progress."

He added that Government's manpower vision since independence had always aimed at narrowing the gap between the demand and supply of skilled professional personnel. In this regard training programmes at both technical colleges and the university had increased.

On recruitment of expatriates, Cde Nkomo said: "As a stop-gap measure, we have engaged expatriates in those areas where there is a critical skills shortage and temporary employment permits are issued on condition that suitably qualified Zimbabweans are chosen as understudies.

No self-respecting country can depend on expatriates forever. Through expanded training programmes for our people and transference of skills by expatriates, we should be able to reduce our reliance on expatriates to a bare minimum in the future.

He appealed to local and foreign investors to invest in Zimbabwe and expand the economy and employment opportunities for school-leavers.

#### \* South Africa Used MNR To Train Zanu Youth

34000526C Harare *THE HERALD* in English  
19 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] South Africa tried last year to use the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits to train and arm Zanu [Zimbabwe African National Union] (Sithole) youths from Chipinge and then infiltrate them into Zimbabwe to wage a bandit war.

About 45 Zanu (Sithole) members recruited in the Chipinge area were being trained by the MNR at a base



in Mozambique, the Minister of State for National Security, Cde Sydney Sekeramayi, told THE HERALD.

But the training was abandoned before it was finished when the base was attacked by Zimbabwean security forces who had uncovered the plot. The Zanu (Sithole) bandit recruits were now believed to be scattered inside Mozambique.

Some Zanu (Sithole) supporters helping the MNR bandits by recruiting youths for military training have been arrested and are in police custody.

According to sources the Zanu (Sithole) bandits were supposed to launch their attacks in Zimbabwe on New Year's Eve last year but the intelligence units apparently were able to discover this and launch a preemptive strike.

Although Cde Sekeramayi could not confirm the information, THE HERALD has learnt from other well-placed sources that some of the Zanu (Sithole) supporters arrested had been financially backing the Zanu (Sithole) bands.

THE HERALD also understands that people said to be involved with the MNR cause in Chipinge are suspected of collaborating with bandits and raising money to buy needed goods for the MNR bandits. [passage omitted]

#### \* IFC Expanding Lending to Private Sector

35000525B Harare THE HERALD-BUSINESS  
HERALD in English 5 Apr 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text] The International Finance Corporation [IFC] is expanding its lending to the local private sector and is expected to make Harare the centre point of its Southern African activities by mid-year.

This vote of confidence in the new investment climate and the Government's proposed economic reform programme was highlighted in recent deals with Retrofit and Scotfin and will be further re-inforced next week when IFC executive vice-president Sir William Rylie finalises a \$10.7 million loan to Mashonaland Holdings.

The Retrofit deal was the IFC's first private sector investment in Eastern and Southern Africa through its new Africa Enterprise Fund while the Scotfin deal was the third external line of credit to a local financial institution. The new loan to Mashonaland Holdings will be the first direct loan to private industry since loans to Wankie Colliery and Crest Breeders International in the early 1980s.

The DM7.6 million (Z\$10.7 million) loan to Mashonaland Holdings will help it buy state-of-the-art plant and machinery from MAG in Austria for its enamelled copper winding wire division, ME Wire.

The machinery will increase ME Wire's capacity by about 100 percent, allowing it to meet rapidly growing local demand for winding wire while also widening its range of products to finer wires that now have to be imported. Exports, which are now insignificant, will also be increased.

The loan agreement is due to be signed on Tuesday by Sir William and Mashonaland Holdings chairman, Mr Terence Hardy.

It is understood that major reasons behind the IFC's renewed burst of activity in Zimbabwe have been the new investment climate and the conscious decision by the Government, now that debt servicing has reached manageable proportions again, to lift its virtual freeze on foreign borrowings, especially if it is for productive or export promotion purposes.

In addition, the Zimbabwe Investment Centre has vastly streamlined and speeded up investment approvals while the decision last year to provide forward exchange cover for five years, compared to the one year provided by most neighbouring countries, means that private firms are no longer afraid of borrowing abroad. [passage omitted]

#### \* Lonrho Discussing Sugar Production in Namibia

34000525D Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
in English 6 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Agreement in principle has been reached between Lonrho plc and the new government of Namibia for a project which is set to produce approximately 60,000 tonnes of sugar annually at an estimated capital cost of US\$150 million.

Lonrho executive director, Mr Herbert Munangatire, told the GAZETTE that negotiations for the project were initiated early last year with the South West Africa People's Organisation's (Swapo) knowledge and approval when it became clear that Namibia would soon become independent. This is Lonrho's first investment in Namibia.

Mr Munangatire said that Lonrho's sugar experts visited Namibia in May last year to carry out feasibility studies.

Subject to the projects feasibility being established, Lonrho intends to produce sufficient refined sugar to not only meet Namibia's domestic requirements but also to provide an export surplus.

In a joint statement the Namibian Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development and Mr R.W. Rowland, Lonrho plc's managing director and chief executive said the project was expected to become the backbone of a major agricultural development in the northern region of the country, providing direct employment to some 4,000 people and opportunities to local farmers.

Mr Munangatire said: "We have undertaken to go on a very massive scale in agriculture, mainly in the sugar industry. We intend to go into other crops like tobacco, wheat and vegetables."

He said that Lonrho had signed letters of intent to buy two motor- vehicle dealer companies in Namibia.

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